The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2993. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

Virginia Troops Threatening Washington.

THE CAPITAL CONSIDERED SAFE.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN BALTIMORE.

The Business of the City Entirely Ruined.

THE BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Immense Amount of Government Property Destroyed.

Departure of Over Three Thousand Troops from New-York.

ADVICES BY GOVERNMENT MESSENGERS.

GEN. SCOTT ORDERS A DEMONSTRATION UPON BALTIMORE—ARMSTRONG GUNS COMING FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of two Government messengers, who left Washington late on Saturday night, we have intelligence from the National Capital. At that time they report that no fears were felt for the safety of the city, but the authorities were anxious regarding Fort Monroe, of the reinforcement of which they had not heard. The messengers came on to Baltimore as rapidly as possible, reaching there early Sunday morning; but deeming it imprudent to put themselves within reach of the mob which now reigns there, they did not enter the city. The Railroad authorities took them in charge, however, and dispatched them by carriage to Cockeysville, a point 13 miles from Baltimore, as has already been stated. While waiting here they heard the whistle of a locomotive engine, and asked the landlord of the hotel where they were stopping if a train had lately reached that point from the North. He replied that it had, and that there were 3,500 men just over the hill. Apprehensive that this might be a force of Secessionists, the messengers were about changing their course, when they learned that the troops were from Pennsylvania. As the messengers were entrusted with instructions *from Gen. Scott to Gov. Curtin ordering a demonstration upon Baltimore, in view of the disturbances there*, they authorized the officer in command of this force to push ahead, and taking an engine hastened forward to Chambersburgh, where they found 3,500 more Pennsylvanians making their way to Philadelphia. These troops were ordered to join the detachment at Cockeysville, and in all probability by the present time the force which was thus augmented has been further increased to 10,000 or 12,000, for these messengers report that the Pennsylvania border was thoroughly alive with enthusiasm, and a determination to revenge those who had been stricken down by the mob in the streets of Baltimore. Almost every male in the smaller towns had enlisted, and all were determined to march directly on Baltimore. These facts and the positive orders of Gen. SCOTT to Gov. CURTIN to make a demonstration in force upon Baltimore render the telegram received this morning to the effect that the troops at Cockeysville had been ordered back to Harrisburg, exceedingly improbable.

We also learn through the same channel by which we receive this information, that *orders have been dispatched to England by the Government for twenty Armstrong guns*, which may be expected to arrive here at an early day.

FROM WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

LACK OF PROVISIONS AT THE CAPITAL—THE CONDITION OF BALTIMORE—CAPTURE OF 24,000 STAND OF ARMS BY FOURTEEN BOYS FROM WASHINGTON.

A gentleman who left Washington at 3 o'clock on Sunday last has just given us important information regarding the state of affairs at the Capital At the time he left the number of military, including volunteers, was not more than 5,000 or 6,000. The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Regiments, to the number of 1,500, which arrived in Washington on Friday and Saturday, were quartered in the Capitol—the former being situated in the Old Hall of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, and the latter in the New House of Representatives. Troops had been quartered in the different Departments, and business generally was suspended. On Sunday it was rumored that martial law was to be proclaimed on the succeeding day, and, as confirmation of the statement, it may be stated that the clerks in the different departments had all been armed, and notified to be ready for service at a moment's notice.

The Georgetown Heights were held by troops of the regular army. Great anxiety was felt with regard to a want of provisions. All supplies were cut off by the Secessionists, and a drove of cattle had been intercepted at the Long Bridge across the Potomac. Our informant arrived at Annapolis junction, fifteen miles from Annapolis, where he learned that the Seventh Regiment from New-York, with a detachment of 160 Massachusetts soldiers, and a portion of unarmed troops from Pennsylvania had reached Annapolis on a ferry-boat from Ferryville, opposite Havre de Grace. The railroad from Annapolis junction to Washington was open, but he could not say whether it was open from Annapolis to the junction. There were rumors that the track had been torn up. He arrived at Baltimore at 5½ P. M. Sunday. He found the city in possession of the mob and military, who acted in concert. Armed men were moving in every direction, and yelling like enraged devils. Carts, carrying munitions of war, were in motion constantly. Gov. HICKS was acting with the military, whether from choice or on compulsion he could not say. The men in arms appeared to be mostly Americans, and were all young men from 16 to 20, scarcely any being over 30 years of age. The mob seized arms wherever they could find them, and had broken open many stores where arms were to be had. On Monday it was reported that the Pennsylvania troops who had been sent to Cockeysville, Md., had been ordered back to Harrisburgh. This caused the excitement to abate, as there was a design to send down 2,000 men from Baltimore to intercept them. There was a general talk in the streets of attacking Fort McHenry, but no demonstrations had been made in that direction when he left. He left Baltimore at 11 A. M. Monday, in a covered butcher's wagon for Havre de Grace. The wagon contained five passengers, one of whom was a Northern member of Congress. They took the old turnpike road, and were closely watched, but not otherwise molested. They found the telegraph poles cut down for ten miles this side of Baltimore. They arrived at Havre de Grace, and were conveyed across the Susquehannah in ferry boats in time to take the evening train for Philadelphia. Twelve hundred Pennsylvania troops were waiting at Ferryville, opposite Havre de Grace, to be taken in a boat to Annapolis. A strong police force is stationed on the line from Ferryville to the Delaware State line, to keep the route open. An attempt had been made to blow up a stone bridge on this line, but it was frustrated. They passed a Government train going to Ferryville with more Pennsylvania troops.

On Friday night last, fourteen boys from Washington, went down to Alexandria and boarded a steamboat lying at the dock; awoke the captain, told him that he was superceded in command, ordered the firemen to fire up, and before they knew what was the meaning of the surprise, the steamboat was on its way to Washington. On arriving at Washington, it was found that 24,000 stand of arms were stowed away in the boat, intended for the Secessionist Army.

Lieut. MAURY, of the National Observatory at Washington, disappeared on Friday last, and has left for parts unknown. Capt. SCOTT has been placed in command of the Observatory. Many families were leaving Washington in anticipation of an attack upon the City.

From the gentleman who gives us this information, we learn that Mr. WINANS, the Baltimore millionaire, has advanced $300,000 to the Confederate authorities, $500,000 to the State of Maryland, and that he has his whole force of workmen at present, engaged in the manufacture of pikes, which may be designed for service in the streets of Baltimore.

VIRGINIA TROOPS THREATENING WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 23.

CALEB CUSHING arrived here yesterday and left for Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. LEE with 5,000 Virginia troops was covering Arlington Heights.

The camp at Cockeysville had broken up, and the troops were returning here to go South *vid* the Susquehanna River.

Lieut. JENIFER, reported as having deserted the Carlise Barracks, had a full knowledge of the plans of the Government. Dispatches for his arrest have been sent in every direction.

CALEB CUSHING narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defence of the Union.

He left last evening.

LATER FROM BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, with his family of five children, has just come in from Washington. He left on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. There was great excitement in the city.

When the Secessionists found they were bluffed at Harper's Ferry, they started for Alexandria, where four thousand men are encamped. The number of Secessionists near Washington is estimated at six thousand, of whom four thousand are at Long Bridge, and two thousand near Arlington Heights.

Heavy cannonading was heard on Saturday night, and crowds were at the Washington Navy-yard without ascertaining anything definite before Mr. WENDELL left.

Ladies and children are being sent away rapidly from Washington. The Secessionists declare their intention of seeing the Capital this week, and Mr. WENDELL says that they seem determined to try it. He went by railroad to Baltimore, and found that city in the hands of a mob. No churches have been burned or property injured, but tremendous excitement prevailed, and no man was safe who did not agree with the mob. He paid $300 to get from Baltimore to New-York, with five children, all under 13 years old.

The appearance along the road was funereal. Long lines of carriages and other vehicles, filled with people, were flying from Baltimore, and so great was the crowd that quick travel was impossible.

Washington is well guarded by 8,000 troops, and Lieut. Gen. SCOTT feels confident that no force can be brought to bear sufficient to capture it.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 23.

A merchant of Baltimore has arrived here, *vid* Frederick and Hagerstown. He left Baltimore yesterday afternoon. There were no Union flags flying, and but few secession flags. No attack had been made on Fort McHenry. He thinks there were no more than 200 Federal troops there. He believes the Federal troops can now pass through the city unassailed.

Military drilling, and marching to the sound of music, were alone to be seen. Business was entirely suspended, and there will not be a solvent house in Baltimore within a week. Virginia money was at 30 per cent discount yesterday.

The same gentleman was at Washington on Sunday evening. There were no Virginia troops on Arlington Heights. This is one day later than CALEB CUSHING's report.

He says the Baltimoreans will not attack Washington.

He reports the Eighth Massachusetts and Seventh New York Regiments at Annapolis. Some fighting had occurred, but he is unable to give any particulars, save that they are able to protect themselves.

Maryland money was refused entirely by the Banks of Harrisburgh, yesterday, at any price. The brokers buy it at a heavy discount.

STILL LATER FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Tuesday, April 23.

The Baltimore papers of this morning received here say that the excitement of Sunday had been succeeded by comparative quiet and good order, and that the people were tired of startling rumors.

In every direction scouts had been sent to guard the approach of any bodies of men.

Nearly all the bar-rooms in the city were closed on Monday.

During the morning (Monday) several messengers from the Cockeysville camp brought information of the movements of the Northern troops. It is reported that a number of from 2,000 to 3,000 troops were there, and short of provisions. They permitted no citizen of Maryland to pass over any bridges without a strict examination.

By order of Marshal KANE, several wagon loads of bread and meat were sent to the camp of the Pennsylvanian troops, a number being sick and suffering. Three of them died, and were buried within the encampment.

The troops had abandoned their encampment and were supposed to be waiting for the cars to return to Harrisburgh or within the borders of Pennsylvania.

Only about one-half of them were armed.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, convoking the Legislature to meet on the 26th.

A special election will be held in Baltimore to-morrow for delegates to fill vacancies.

On Monday afternoon the excitement in the city had abated somewhat.

A mail had been dispatched North by a wagon to the Susquehannah River, and thence by railroad.

The Baltimoreans complain greatly for the want of mail and telegraph facilities.

The steamer *Locust Point*, from Boston, for Little Rock, Ark., has been seized, also a large quantity of saltpetre and brimstone, from Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, at Canton station.

No provisions of any kind are allowed to be transferred from Baltimore.

Violence has been offered to HENRY W. HOFFMAN, the newly appointed Collector of Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry, as he was about coming to the city to take possession of the office.

Several Northerners have been arrested as suspected spies, but discharged.

The city is now well supplied with arms. The City Volunteers are largely increasing. Fresh arrivals are constantly coming in from the country. Between three and four hundred colored residents have offered their services.

The Southern Rights Convention have nominated the following candidates for delegates: JOHN C. BRUNE, ROSS WINANS, HENRY M. WARFIELD, Dr. J. HANSON, THOS. F. PARKIN, SCOTT H. M. MORNETT, S. TEAGLE WALLIS, C. B. PITTS, W. G. HARRISON, LAWRENCE SANGSTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON MAILS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

The letter mail from Baltimore and Washington arrived here this afternoon, having left Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

Our advices from Washington on Sunday night say that Capt. ELZEY, of the United States Army, had resigned. He is a Marylander, and was in command of the Augusta Arsenal when it was surrendered, since which he was ordered to Fortress Monroe.

It was rumored also that Col. MAY, of Maryland, had also resigned.

Alexandria, Va., was in great commotion, and secession flags were flying in every direction. The people were preparing for war, and recruiting was progressing quite rapidly. Three Union men were required to leave.

The Government had been strengthening the positions of the public buildings in Washington.

The Capitol is surrounded with hastily thrown up defences, and barricades were erected around the Treasury Department. Precautionary movements were made in every direction.

A number of Secession Washingtonians had left for Virginia.

The local trade at Alexandria and down the river was entirely suspended. Provisions and flour have advanced in price.

An express from Baltimore is to be started at 3 o'clock A. M.

THE VERY LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

It is reported by arrivals from Baltimore at 6 o'clock this morning, that martial law was proclaimed, and all the citizens ordered in their houses.

All the places of amusement, &c., have been closed.

A gentleman who arrived from Baltimore this evening, leaving there at 9 o'clock this morning, states that when he left, the report was current in the hotels that news had reached there, *vid* Annapolis, that Fort Pickens was captured with serious loss of life. It is only given as a rumor. He also says that Baltimore had been put under regular militia law when he left. Although strong guards were on duty, the city is quiet.

From Annapolis the very latest private dispatches received in this city last night, at 8 o'clock, state that the Northern troops, from the steamers *Maryland* and *Boston*, had landed at Annapolis without obstruction, and intended to march immediately to Annapolis junction. The citizens of the town and neighborhood were preparing to give them a Guerilla fight in their march.

The Northern troops had taken horses for the purpose of transporting artillery and baggage.

TROOPS TO PASS THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Boston, Tuesday, April 23.

A private dispatch to Messrs SPRAGUE & Co., from Philadelphia, states that the Government has released the steamer *P. Sprague* from her charter to convey troops from Philadelphia, in consequence of Maryland having guaranteed the safe transit of 5,000 troops through Baltimore daily.

A letter from a member of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, dated on board the steamer *State of Maine*, confirms the attempt to poison the Regiment when off New-York, by prussic acid mixed with brandy.

A member of the Easton company had died.

THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT PURCHASE PROVISIONS IN BALTIMORE.

A gentleman, who left Baltimore last Friday afternoon, says that he had an interview with the Collector of Baltimore just before starting, who informed him that he had received instructions from the Government to purchase and forward provisions, and although there was plenty in the city, no one would sell to the Government for fear of the mob.

GEN. BEAUREGARD ADVISES LADIER TO LEAVE WASHINGTON.

A lady here received a letter yesterday from her sister in Washington who is an intimate acquaintance of the sister of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is now visiting Washington. Gen. BEAUREGARD's sister has urged this lady in Washington to leave with all her effects at once, but why or on what account is not stated.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS WITH TROOPS.

The schooner *S. B. Wheeler*, of Wilmington, Del., from Galveston in 14 days passage, arrived this morning, reports that on the 22d inst., 20 miles south of Abscomb, saw three steamers with troops on board; on the same day, off Barnegat, saw two others—all bound South.

Nothing unusual was going on in Galveston when the *Wheeler* left.

FROM SAVANNAH.

ARRIVAL OF LARGE NUMBERS FROM THE SOUTH—WHAT THEY ARE DOING DOWN THERE.

The steamer *Florida*, which arrived from Savannah this forenoon, brought a large number of passengers, among them many business men and families, who were but too glad to escape from the place. All business is said to be at an end both there and in Charleston. They were throwing up sand batteries at Tybee, evidently expecting an attack from the sea. Troops in large numbers continued to occupy Charleston, and there was a general belief that a fleet would soon appear off the port to attack the place. The steamer *Isabel* has been taken and fitted up as a man-of-war. The old tugboat *Huntress* had been converted into an armed revenue cutter; they also have a small steamer called the *Everglade* running about the harbor. The *Nashville* had been detained at Charleston, and the *Florida* only escaped by adopting a *ruse*.

The news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and the reported killing of 130 of them, set the town wild with excitement and rejoicing. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, had made a requisition on BEAUREGARD for two Regiments. The vessels going in past forts Pulaski and Johnson are always fired at, and compelled to dip the Stars and Stripes to the Confederate flag.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A gentleman from Charleston who left last Thursday, says that the Southern troops were in most excellent condition and discipline. It was the intention of the Southern Confederacy to march North an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and they expect an addition of at least 50,000 men in going through Virginia.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, was in Charleston when our informant left.

FROM FORT TAYLOR AND KEY WEST.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans from Havana on the 18th, we learn that the *Mohawk* had arrived at the latter port. The *Cahawba* left the *Empire City* from Texas at Havana with 600 troops for Key West on the 15th.

The *Atlantic* from New-York with troops, was anchored near Triangle Shoals; on the 13th communicated with Fort Taylor. She left the 14th for Sand Key.

The *Powhatan* appeared off the harbor of Key West on the 14th and exchanged signals with the *Crusader*.

The garrison at the Fort Taylor and Key West barracks are engaged drilling at the guns.

The *Atlantic* brought commissions for some of the Federal appointees.

The commanding officer of Fort Taylor was appointed Postmaster of Key West.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 22.

The free colored population, at a meeting, have resolved to tender their services to the Government for the defence of the State.

A meeting was called to-night to adopt measures to clear the city of Abolitionists. Several have been arrested already.

FAMILIES LEAVING VIRGINIA.

Capt. COLLINS, of the schooner *O. H. Lee*, from York River, arrived this morning, bringing as passengers Mr. E. W. EVANS, lady and family, G. F. SCOVILLE and lady, JAMES CROSS and family, and several others, who were compelled to leave Williamsburgh for expressing themselves favorable to the Union. They were given but few hours to get ready to leave, the feeling was so bitter against them. The schooner was boarded by Lieut. CORNAHAN and Sergeant TALIAFERRO, with a boat's crew of six men, for the purpose of seizing her, but finding her papers all right, and the Captain being a favorite man, she was given a passport and allowed to proceed.

BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Eleven Vessels Scuttled and Burned—The Steam Tug Yankee Tows the Cumberland to Sea—Norfolk Not on Fire.

We have already noticed the fact that the steamtug *Yankee*, which went to Charleston with the fleet of relief, was obliged to put into Norfolk in distress on the 14th, her smoke-stack having been carried away in a severe storm. She has just arrived at this port, and a gentleman who returns in her gives us particulars of her further experience.

The *Yankee* lay at the Navy-yard until Friday, the 18th, when the Virginia Custom-house officers came over in a tug and demanded the surrender of the *Yankee*. Commodore MCAULEY, who was in command of the Navy-yard, refused to comply with this demand, saying that if they attempted to take her from the yard he would sink them where they lay. The *Cumberland* immediately beat to quarters, and brought her 11-inch pivot gun which was charged with shell to bear upon their tug, and they deemed it advisable to leave forthwith.

On Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, the *Pawnee*, arrived from Washington, with 200 volunteers and 100 marines, besides her own crew, and at once the officers and crew of the *Pawnee* and *Cumberland* went to the Navy-yard and spiked and disabled the guns, and threw the shot and small arms into the river. At 10 o'clock, the marines, who had been quartered in the barracks, fired them, and came on board the *Pawnee*. This movement was premature, for it was the intention to fire all the buildings simultaneously. A party of officers, meantime, were going through the different buildings and ships, distributing waste and turpentine, and laying a train so as to blow up the Dry Dock. The were engaged in this work until 2 o'clock, when the train was fired. At 3 o'clock, the *Yankee*, to the Captain of which, CHARLES GERMAIN, much credit is due, came along and took the *Cumberland* in tow, the *Pawnee* taking the lead. All the vessels beat to quarters, the guns were manned, and everything was in readiness to carry out the threat of Commodore MCAULEY, that if a gun was fired from either shore he would level both Portsmouth and Norfolk. At this time the scene was indescribably magnificent, all the buildings being in a blaze, and explosions here and there scattering the cinders in all directions.

The Government vessels had been scuttled in the afternoon before the *Pawnee* arrived, to prevent their being seized by the Secessionists, who had been in arms in both Norfolk and Portsmouth, under the command of Gen. TALIAFERRO. Their number is estimated at some 1,400 men. The scuttling was done between 12 and 2 o'clock on Saturday. Lest this mode of destruction should not be complete, however, trains were laid on them and the vessels were fired with the buildings.

The following are the names of the vessels which were destroyed: *Pennsylvania*, 74 gun-ship; steam-frigate *Merrimac*, 44 guns; sloop-of-war *Germantown*, 22 guns; sloop *Plymouth*, 22 guns; frigate *Raritan*, 45 guns; frigate *Columbia*, 44 guns; *Delaware*, 74 gun-ship; *Columbus*, 74 gun ship; *United States*, in ordinary; brig *Dolphin*, 8 guns; and the powder-boat.

Of these the *Merrimac*, *Plymouth* and *Germantown* were ready for sea, but the *Pawnee* made her appearance at the yard too late to save them. The *Merrimac*, in fact, had had steam on only a few hours previously.

The *Yankee*, as we have already said, left the yard with the *Cumberland* in tow about 3 o'clock. The fleet proceeded down the river until 9 o'clock, when it came to anchor within a mile of the point where wrecks were known to have been sunk for the purpose of obstructing the navigation. Boats were sent out to take soundings in order to ascertain whether some other passage than the regular channel could not be found. All efforts proved unsuccessful, so the fleet raised anchor and forced their way directly through the wrecks. The *Cumberland* caught one of the sunken vessels and carried it along with her, and apprehensions were at first entertained that she might be carried on to Sewell's Point, where it was supposed that the rebels had erected batteries. Meantime the *Keystone State* came up from Washington with marines, and by her help and that of the *Yankee*, the *Cumberland* was towed into deep water and the wreck was disentangled. She then went up under protection of the guns of Fort Monroe and came to anchor. While the vessels ay there, four men, who had been employed in the Navy-yard, succeeded in making their way down the river, and reported that they left everything in flames, and the smoke and flames could easily be seen from the *Cumberland*. The rebels, too, they reported were fearful of attempting to arrest the flames, because they apprehended that a train was laid to blow up the buildings.

The *Yankee* left on Tuesday morning for New-York. She reports that the *Pawnee* and *Keystone State* had got the crew of the *Pennsylvania*, and the Marines who occupied the barracks, on board, to carry them to Washington. Both left for the Capital at 9 o'clock, where they probably arrived early this morning.

Our informant states that the value of the property destroyed was estimated at $50,000,000.

Yesterday morning the *Yankee* spoke the *Baltic* and *Coatzocalcos*, both bound for Washington, with troops, who cheered most lustily as they passed. They probably reached their destination at noon to-day.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

The steamtug *Yankee*, Capt. GERMAIN, from Charleston Bar on the 15th, *via* Norfolk 21st, P. M., arrived here this morning, bringing three passengers from the Navy-yard at Gosport. She has had very heavy weather, both on the outer and home passage, having lost her smoke-stack, and received considerable other damage. On arriving at Charleston bar, and finding the fleet had gone, she put back for Norfolk, where she arrived on 17th, at 4 P. M., and finding a movement on foot to seize the boat, proceeded to the Navy-yard, and placed the steamer under the guns of the vessels there. On the 18th, the Custom-house officers came to seize her, when the Commodore of the yard refused to give her up, saying if they attempted to take her by force, he would blow her out of water before they could reach Norfolk. This quieted the mob who had congregated.

The *Yankee* took the *Cumberland* in tow to Fortress Monroe. On the way she grounded on Orris Island, and it took two hours to get her off.

The Secessionists observing the escape of the *Cumberland*, commenced obstructing the channel below her.

After towing the frigate down, the *Yankee* proceeded to New-York.

The *Pawnee* left Washington last Friday night, with an extra detachment of officers, men and marines, with Flag-officer PAULDING on board, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where she received the Third Massachusetts Regiment, just arrived hence for the Navy-yard at Gosport. At this place it was found that the officers in charge had commenced destroying the public property, finding it would fall into the hands of the enemy. They had scuttled all the ships, (the *Cumberland*, being the only ship in commission,) cut down the shears, and rendered most of the other property useless. The object of the rioters having been partly frustrated by the scuttling of the ships, it was determined that the Federal forces should leave, and preparations were made to complete the demolition of the property. The *Pawnee*, with the *Cumberland* in tow, assisted by the *Yankee*, started out, and after passing the Navy-yard sent up a rocket—a preconcerted signal to apply the match—and in an instant, ships, ship-houses and store-houses were in flames, and so rapid were they that Commodore ROGERS, of the Navy, and Capt. WRIGHT, of the Engineers, were unable to reach the point of rendezvous, where the boat was in waiting, and were necessarily left behind. Among the most valuable property destroyed were the line-of-battle ship *New-York*, on the stocks; *Merrimac*, first-class screw; *Germantown*, sloop-of-war just ready for sea; *Plymouth* and *Dolphin*, brigs; also the *Pennsylvania*, *Columbia* and *Potomac*, frigates; *Columbus* and *Delaware*, liners; all of the last named being hulks and nearly worthless. Large quantities of provisions, cordage and machinery were also destroyed—besides buildings of great value—but it is not positively known that the dock was blown up.

The burning of the Navy-yard at Norfolk was done by the Union men, who are in a majority, but comparatively unarmed.

The *Cumberland* was 60 short of her complement. When the *Pawnee* came up to the Navy-yard, both the *Cumberland* and *Merrimac* lay broadside to her, with guns loaded, thinking she was in the hands of the Secessionists. On board the *Pawnee* an opinion prevailed that a similar state of affairs existed on board those ships, and was ready accordingly. When the *Cumberland* hailed, "What steamer is that?" the answer was, "The *United States* steamer *Pawnee*." The cheering on board the vessels and on shore told how satisfactory this reply was.

The Union men employed in the Navy-yard cut down the flag-staff, so that it could not be used by the enemy.

The guns in the Navy-yard and at St. Helena were spiked.

The *Yankee* has gone to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

GLIMPSES OF WAR.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

The telegraph has told you of the leading incidents that are weaving themselves through the warp of time, and shaping the figures of History. But the magnetic chord vibrates only to the harsh strokes of great events, and, like History, records but master movements. Shall I trace, in a few of the details of the hour—the trifles of the moment—the waifs that float by almost unnoticed on the rushing tide of revolution?

It is a warm, sunny day, this 20th day of April. The air is redolent of bursting buds, and the Capital Park is jubilant with the gushing songs of the birds and the humming of the honey-bees. The Northern air that has "aggressed" upon us for a week past has been driven back by the rebellious South wind, that comes, fresh from the fair faces it has caressed, and the waving tresses through which it has wantoned, to enchant the soul with its balmy breath, and entrance the mind with its dreamy sweetness. Shall we not go where its fullness shall be drank in—where we shall be intoxicated with its soft and lingering embrace? In the pleasure grounds of the Capitol—as nowhere else—can we realize the luxury of this warm sunshine and this flower-perfumed air.

But it is the Capitol no more—for the Capitol signifies order. It should be the temple of legislation—the abode of the oracle that gives us just and wise law—the soil in which peace, and commerce and enterprise and civilization should have their chief and sure foundations. But the Capitol is not now the symbol of advancement. It has become the temple of Mars—it has been re-dedicated to the God of War—it is crowded with armed men.

It needs password and countersign now to cross its porch, and to gain admittance. I must have safe passage from an "officer of the day," and give proper token of my loyalty to a sentinel marching to and fro, with a bronzed face that betokens service and the resolution which grows out of service—backed by a fixed bayonet on a musket that looks as though, if occasion required, it could throw bullets with a penetrating force that might leave an unsightly orifice, through which the breath of life would be diverted to the great detriment of the human system. Thanking fortune that I have successfully run the gauntlet of the gentleman with the unsightly combination of steel, powder and lead, let me jot down some of the strange scenes by which I found myself surrounded.

In the House wing of the Capitol I found the quarters of the Pennsylvania Regiments—the first command to reach Washington in response to the call of the Government. The troops were billetted through the various retiring rooms and offices of the House—the Representative Hall being reserved for the Seventh Regiment. Armed men and the rude implements of carnage massed in these marble corridors and gorgeous rooms, awakens me to a deep sense of the power and the *abandon* of military rule. I realize the desolation now which war brings in its train. On the luxurious damask and brocatel covered sofas lay stretched men who probably never before reposed in such magnificence. Over the tapestrial carpet of the floor are strewn in profusion and disorder, the suddenly accumulated stores of the Commissary's Department—here a slab of bacon, there a quarter of beef, or a saddle of mutton, or a Virginia ham—a sea biscuit, tin drinking cups, papers of pepper, bags of salt and cans of vinegar filling up the interstices, and rounding up the pyramid. Upon the rich and costly bronze ornaments—upon the gas chandeliers, and upon the gilt brackets that hold back the silk and lace curtains, were festooned knapsack and belt, cartridge-box and bayonet-scabbard—the smaller implements and surroundings of a soldier.

In the halls and corridors the men were being drilled and taught the experience of carnage. In broad contrast to the dark and polished Tennessee marble wainscoting, are the blue uniforms and rough bearing of the men. Upon the tiled pavement falls with a dull, heavy sound the iron-shod butts of musket and rifle. The arched and frescoed ceiling echoes and reechoes the ringing clatter of the ramrod, as the recruits perfect themselves in the manual of loading their pieces.

In the Senate Chamber are quartered the Massachusetts regiments—the cool and brave men who endured insults and threats from the mob at Baltimore, yesterday, until they could endure no longer, and then resolutely fought their way through the rebel city, and continued their journey to the Capital. Upon the cushioned sofas of the galleries of the Senate Chamber, the men found excellent couches. When I visited them this morning, they had concluded breakfast, and the guard for the day being detailed, the remainder of the command were at their ease. In the Vice-President's chair, at Colt Jones, the commandant of the force—a frank, free hearted, soldierly-looking man. The Clerk's desk was occupied by the Adjutant and his assistants, engaged in making up the muster-roll, returns and requisitions incident to active service. The privates were engaged at the Senators' desks, writing letters. I had a woman's curiosity, almost, to know what were the varying shades in which these new heroes were painting, with pen and ink, the pictures of their first battle. You will recollect that the passage through Baltimore was on the Anniversary of the battle of Lexington—and that yesterday, as on that memorable occasion, the first shock of the conflict fell upon the stout hearts of New-England men. Were they thinking, as they wrote this morning, of the concurrence of these events? were they repeating, as did their grandsires after the triumph of Concord, the oath that consecrated their lives and their property to avenging the blood of the martyrs who fell on the opening battle field of the Revolution.

It was a novelty to see how suddenly these men had adapted themselves to the position in which they are placed. They occupied the Senate Chamber with as much repose of manner as they could have exhibited in the workshops and fields from which they were enlisted. It was a kind of poetic justice that filled WIGFALL's abandoned seat with a stalwart man fresh from his forge, while MASON and HUNTER were succeeded by operatives from the factories of Lowell. The stationery in use was the residuum of the last Session, having the usual engraved headings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Some of these Massachusetts men have the tokens—the scars and casualties of yesterday's combat. One showed me a bruise on the forehead, where a paving stone had grazed him. An inch more to the right, and he would have been instantly killed, as was his companion, young STEVENS. Another one showed me a battered button—the upper one of his great coat—upon which a ball had struck, and left a deep indenture. Narrow chances, those, were they not?

All the statuary in the halls of the Capitol, and in the old Rotunda, has been boxed, to preserve it from injury through carelessness. The pictures in the panels have also been faced over with heavy planking, which secures them from harm. I almost regret that some of them have been the object of such precaution. A brief campaign might be atoned for, if a few of the exaggerations in marble, some of the burlesques on canvas, and a goodly portion of the Capitol extension could be subjected to the rude shock of the contending armies.

The porticos of the Capitol building are barricaded to the height of about eight feet. The iron plates for the new dome are used for the breastworks between the marble columns. Behind these are placed barrels of cement, piles of stone and timber, forming an impenetrable barrier, in the rear of which the troops could take shelter in case of an attack. It seemed a strange contradiction to see the workmen, engaged in the construction of the portico, going on with their labor of laying the foundations amid thousands of armed men; the click of the chisel, the stroke of the hammer and the ring of the trowel blending with the word of command, the challenge of the guard and the tramp of the battalions drilling in the corridors. So reluctant is civilization to recede before the advancing desolation of war, that the artizan lingers to enrich with his skill the parapet and dome that the morrow may see leveled to their foundations. Within musket range of the outposts of the troops are even now a score of men chiseling in marble the flowers and clusters of grape and ivy wreaths, with which the finished portions of the Capitol are so profusely decorated.

The cooking for the troops is done in the basement of the building, which is said to afford ample accommodations for the culinary department. A most accessible portion has been reserved for the Seventh Regiment. I did not penetrate below the first floor—but I could judge by the vast quantities of supplies that were being transported "down below," that the Commissary's department might laugh a siege to scorn.

Have I given the readers of the TIMES a glimpse of the realities through which we are passing at the Capital of the nation? Between the outlines, let them fill in a few bruised and battered men—let them see the ghastly forms of the dead that were slaughtered at Baltimore, yesterday, and they will have a sketch that bears to the imagination the semblance of war. Let them look through the history of the past, and realize the fiendish purposes that have prompted the desolation that seems to be impending, and let them swear, that be that desolation what it may, the sun of peace shall never rise again upon the living cause of all our present tribulations. LEO.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 21, 1861.

I came over from Washington last night to watch the progress of events, and see the condition of the city and the drift of the popular sentiment.

At every depôt the train from the Capital was besieged by crowds anxious to hear particulars of the combat in Baltimore, and the prospect at Washington. At three stations, we found military companies mustered—the officers of which came with us to Baltimore, to offer the aid of their commands to the City authorities. They all seemed to concur in the opinion that we were in the midst of great events, to which they were destined to give shape, and that there be no excessive disasters, except to the unfortunate mortals and munitions of war (whisky and Jamaica) with which they might come in contact.

We reached the Baltimore depôt without any interruption to the train, and the hotel unmolested. In the office there was a little talk, but not as much as is usual when an important election is pending. I noticed as very apparent, a general disposition to refrain from expressing opinions. All were anxious for *news*—and my budget of Washington gossip was readily accepted—but nobody knew what was going on about them here in Baltimore—nobody was willing to utter sentiments.

In the streets of the lower part of the city, however, there were immense crowds, warm discussions, and the high pitch of excitement which discussion engenders. The mob—for Baltimore-street was one vast mob—was surging to and fro, uncertain in what direction to move, and apparently without any special purpose. Many had small secession cards pinned on their coat collars, and not a few were armed with guns, pistols and knives, of which they made the most display.

I found the greatest crowd surging around the telegraph office, waiting anxiously, of course, for news. The most inquiry was as to the whereabouts of the New-York troops—the most frequent topic, the probable results of an attempt on the part of the Seventh Regiment to force a passage through Baltimore. All agreed that the force could never go through—all agreed that it would make the attempt if ordered to do so, and none seemed to entertain a doubt that it would leave a wisrow of the dead bodies of those who assailed it in the streets through which it might attempt to pass.

As the wires of the telegraph leading to New York had been cut, there was no news to be had for the crowd from that direction. Of course, too, I could not telegraph any information for your Sunday issue.

I found the police force entirely in sympathy with the Secessionists and indisposed to act against the mob. Marshal KANE and the Commissioners do not make any concealment of their proclivities for the Southern Confederacy. Mayor BROWN, upon whom

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

Arrival of the Jura at Father Point.

Reconstruction of the French National Guards.

The Roman Question in the Ecclesiastical Parliament.

DESIGNS OF AUSTRIA AGAINST ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WARSAW.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advancing---Breadstuffs Declining.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Arrival of the Jura at Father Point.

Reconstruction of the French National Guards.

The Roman Question in the Ecclesiastical Parliament.

DESIGNS OF AUSTRIA AGAINST ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WARSAW.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advancing---Breadstuffs Declining.

Arrival of the Jura at Father Point.

Reconstruction of the French National Guards.

The Roman Question in the Ecclesiastical Parliament.

DESIGNS OF AUSTRIA AGAINST ITALY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT WARSAW.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Advancing---Breadstuffs Declining.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY

rul, with good margins, both at Bank and outside of Bank. The market is quite easy to approved borrowers, but the scrutiny of credits is unusually close and discriminating. The partial recovery in Border State Stocks, and the probability that the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin will not force them on sale on the recent heavy fall, have somewhat reassured the confidence, not only of buyers of these Stocks, but Money lenders accustomed to accept them in pledge. There is not much doing in Treasury paper or United States Stocks; holders of the former are indisposed to accept less than par, while the amount of the latter held on mere speculation is much reduced."

A ridiculous rumor was started to-day, that the Southern Bank balances in New-York, were about to be drawn out in Specie, and that our State officials would justify the Banks in refusing to pay them over. There is no truth or semblance of authority for this. In the first place, the New-Orleans and other Southern Banks are drawing on New-York, at a premium, and don't want the specie at home; and in the second place, if they were to draw for the whole of their balances at once, the specie could and would be paid over without the slightest inconvenience to the Banks here, and without, perhaps, being known, much less felt in our general Money Market. On inquiry at one of the leading establishments corresponding with New-Orleans, we find the transactions for a day or two, even in the way of ordinary checks on New-York, less than usual of late. We agree with the *Commercial* in saying for our Banks here, that the very "suggestion that they should appear to favor a repudiation of their engagements to any party whatever, is received with a general feeling of indignation, by all with whom we have conversed."

The Union Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₰ cent., payable on the 1st of May.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street:

April.	Premium.	April.	Premium.
22..Philadelphia	¼@Par.	18..St. Louis	9 @10
22..Boston	Par.	18..Louisville	1 @ 1¼
16..New-Orleans	¾@ 1	20..Detroit	⅛@ 1
16..Mobile	¾@ ⅞	20..Cincinnati	4 @ 4¼
19..Chicago	10 @11	20..Pittsburgh	3¾@ 4
20..Milwaukee	9 @11	17..Alton, Ill	10 @11
20..Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	18..Springfield	10 @12

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week, and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,184,769	$1 536,424	$2 082,470
Previously reported	17,764,113	34,663,843	38,317,277
Since January 1	$18,948,872	$36,129 937	$40,399,747

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 pkgs. Ashes, 16 284 bbls. Flour, 166 bbls. Corn Meal, 49,910 bushels Wheat, 36,729 bushels Corn, 2,464 bushels Rye, 21 664 bushels Barley, 18,765 bushels Oats, 1,614 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more sought after, at $5 56¼ @$5 62½ for Pearls, and $5 50@$5 62½ for Pots, per 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in good demand, and was somewhat firmer to-day. Sales 18,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17¼@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 20; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 25@$6 35; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 40@$5 55 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00 @$5 10
Extra State	5 15 @ 5 25
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17¼ @ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in lively demand, at buoyant prices; sales 3,100 bbls., at $5 70@$6 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 10 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, including Scotch Pig at $20 50@$21 50 ₰ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—No important movements took place in this line to-day. Prices were nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have declined. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club, part at $1 28; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 27; Northwestern Club, at $1 24; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 22; choice Red Southern at $1 40; and White California at $1 40 ₰ bushel. Corn is declining, being less sought after. Sales 58,000 bushels, 62½c. @64c. for new mixed Western; 67c. @68c. for old do. do.; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. for White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c.@68½c. ₰ bushel. Barley continues inactive. Oats are in rather quiet demand, including Canada at 35c.@36c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c.; and State at 35½c@36½c. bushel.

HAY—Sales 575 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including new at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—The principal sales were of 350 bbls. New-Orleans, at auction, at 29c.@30c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Were generally inactive; prices were somewhat unsettled. Crude Whale, 40c.@44c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 45; Linseed, 60c.@61c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in fair demand, chiefly for future delivery, but at lower rates; sales were reported of 2,300 bbls., including Mess, here, at $18 37½c.; do., deliverable at the option of the buyer, before June 1, at $19; and before July 1, at $20; also Prime, here, at $13 25@$13 50 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¼c. @7¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 675 tierces and barrels, lots at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in demand, at steady rates. There were 250 bbls. disposed of at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ₰ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₰ lb. Cheese is quoted at 7c.@10c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 tcs., in lots, at $4 4 50@$4 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Owing to the decline of Sterling Exchange and the depressing effect of the war news, prices have further fallen, and with large receipts of Rough Fat, melters have been pressing their stock upon the market at low rates. Country Tallow in barrels is freely offered, principally for home use, but without transactions of moment. To-day the market is inactive, at 9c.@9½c. Price, this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,750 bbls. at 18¼c.@18¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day, though rates have favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d. @2s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d. Corn, 8d@8¼d. ₰ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d. ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @3s. 6d. ₰ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow 25s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@10d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10¼d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. @3s. 9d.; Pork, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₰ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₰ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hedar	Liverpool	New-York	April 6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April 9
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	April 10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 20
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Ansgo	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	April 24
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	April 27
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	April 27
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	April 27
Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at	8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS. A NEW STYLE. [illegible] Nos. 97 and 99 Ann-st. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Yisle's Hand-Book for Active Service, 3d edition, cloth $1 00
Roberts' Hand-book of Artillery, 3d edition, cloth 75
Gibbons' Artillerist's Manual, half morocco 5 00
Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, half morocco 4 00
Anderson's Evolutions of Field Batteries, 3d edition, cloth 1 00
Barnard's Sea Coast Defence and 15-inch Gun 1 50
Wilcox's Rifle and Rifle Practice, cloth 1 75
Gardner's Dictionary of the Army, 2d edition, cloth 3 00
Hardee's Tactics, 2 vols 1 50
Scott's Tactics, 3 vols 2 50
Lieut. Kelton's New Manual of the Bayonet, in press .....
Lieut.-Col Scott's Military Dictionary in press .....
Lieut. Kelton's New Manual of Sword and Sabre Exercise, in press .....

Any of the above books sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

A large stock of the best American, English and French Military Books on hand.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Importer,
No. 192 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE EVENING EXPRESS.

☞ WE ARE WHOLLY UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE demand for the EVENING EXPRESS with two Lightning Presses, even driven as rapidly as possible. We can but produce 30,000 Copies of the EVENING EXPRESS after 2 P. M., with our present presses, which do not supply one-third of the demand.

Next week we shall commence to put in a new Press, which will enable us to print

60,000 COPIES EVERY AFTERNOON.

THE MORNING EXPRESS,

WHICH GOES TO PRESS AT 3 A. M., CAN BE SUPPLIED to Newsmen. It contains all the details of the War News, with the entire Telegraphic News of the Associated Press.

Newsmen can have any number at an early hour, by giving proper notice.

STAND BY THE FLAG!

Wendell Phillips under the Stars and Stripes! Long may it wave! A verbatim report of Wendell Phillips' magnificent oration in support of the War Policy of President Lincoln (which the Republican papers of Boston were afraid to publish) will appear, unabridged, printed from the orator's notes, in the ANGLO-AMERICAN of this week. For sale by the News Dealers everywhere on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst.

DRY GOODS.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

MOUSLAINE DE LAINES,

FOR FLAGS,

FOR SALE BY

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chamber, Church and Warren sts.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of

MANTILLAS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,

in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable

SPRING SHAWLS,

from auction, at extremely low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 345 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.

CLOSING SALE.

Rich Lace Sets, from $1 50 to $6,
Worth $5 to $12.
All Linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $3 per dozen.
Black French and Thread Laces,
For one half the original cost,
At G. M. BODINE'S.

NO. 481 BROADWAY, AT G. M. BODINE'S.

CLOSING SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.

RICH STRIPED SILKS, 56 cents, worth $1 00.
do. PLAID do. 75 do. do. 1 25.
do. CHENE do. 1 00 do. do. 2 00.
FOULARD SILKS, PLAIN AND CHINTZ COLORS.
POPLINS, VALENCIA, ENGLISH BAREGES, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 BROADWAY,
Are offering great bargains
IN DRESS GOODS
Of every description.

AT MACY'S.

LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c. LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
At 50 CENTS PER PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

NEW APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped. SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Ribbs, Grapes. PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors. PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c. ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—Just received an invoice of NEW BONNETS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Brass Lanterns, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SILK Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKF'S, all kinds White GOODS, Bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, SCRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds of small WARES, Curtain Furnishing Goods. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—By powers vested in me, I will sell at a fair valuation the lease, of eight to eighteen years, fixtures, good will, &c., of that splendid business stand corner Broadway and 29th-st. The proprietor has gone with the Seventh Regiment, in defence of the country, and I cannot attend to it. Apply to PAUL S. BROWN, 34-av., corner 9th-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITted up in modern style, and in a good location; low rent, and will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Apply to WILLIAM J. WATSON, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one-third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed,) J. L. BARLEY, 134 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
M. A. KNAPP, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK NO. 221,797.—BANK FOR SAVings, Bleecker-st., of no use to any person, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the above book to JAMES W. TRASK & CO., No. 236 Front-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and doesnot corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 59 Fulton-st., New-York,
Between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.
General dealer in
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.
EMPORIUM FOR COOPERS' TOOLS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant German young woman, as chambermaid in a private family; would do fine washing or sewing, if required; the best of City references can be given. Also, a professed cook in a private family; understands all the branches of cooking; jellies, ice creams and deserts of all kinds, and dress and clean in the best manner; best of City reference can be given; would prefer a situation together. Call at No. 65 6th-av., first floor, front room. Can be seen during the week.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two respectable Welsh girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing, or as child's nurse and to assist in plain sewing; the other to take care of children and teach them in the plain English branches, or as nurse and seamstress; good references given; Jersey City preferred. Call at, or address by note, for two days, G. A. J., No. 233 Grove st., corner of Provost, Jersey City.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging, and can bring the very best City reference; would be willing to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by an experienced and competent girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; or as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 97 East 17th-st., for two days. The best of reference given from her present employers.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 19th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; can furnish the best City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Apply at No. 262 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; is a good washer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 311 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B, for two days, if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 358 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., on the first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; understands the use of a sewing-machine, and would assist in the care of children; good reference given. Can be seen at 362 1st-av., near 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or laundress; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 3 days, at No. 105 East 25th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as cook, washer, &c. City reference. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family. No objections to go in the country. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 39th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle aged English Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country, or would go to Europe with a lady and take care of children if required; good City reference from her last situation may be had. Apply at No. 81 4th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; would assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful; has best of City references. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 204 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business, and can give good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 143 First 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference from her last place; has no objection to live in New-York. Apply No. 6 Harrison, near Columbia-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 East 16th-st., between avs. A and B.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork, or as a good waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 West 18th-st., in the rear building.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, desserts, pastry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, in the hoop-skirt store, No. 69 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady person, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including bread, pastry, meats and fowl of all kinds; has City reference to that effect. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av., and Avenue A.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do the kitchen work of a small family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Apply for two days at No. 91 West 16th-st., rear building; has the best of City references.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 182 7th-av., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 149 West 41st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook, a situation in an American private family; has very good City recommendations. Inquire at No. 25 Desbrosses-st., New-York.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE country, by a Protestant girl; is a good plain cook, or would take charge of a dairy; has good City reference. Apply at No. 35 Bedford-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 263 East 17th-st.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 West 18th-st., first floor.

A COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, a short distance in the country, to do plain cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take charge of a dairy; would assist in taking charge of children; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at 35 Bedford-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 5d and 4th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant, a situation; understands all kinds of plain cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 79 West 19th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two Protestant Scotch girls, sisters, the one as cook; would assist in washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing; prefers going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Gansevort-st., near 8th-av., and West 13th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from their last place for three years. Can be seen at No. 111 Smith-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED by two respectable girls, situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or house-work; have the best of City references from their last place. Can be seen at No. 265 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—A FAMily giving up housekeeping wish to find situations for their cook, and also for their chambermaid or waitress, both of whom they can recommend. Apply at No. 234 Madison-av.

FEMALES.

A COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for over three hundred nice, tidy, sober, honest, temperate, capable cooking girls; 9 first-class cooks, 16 cooks and laundresses, 24 chambermaids and waiters, 18 nurses and seamstresses, 9 fine seamstresses, 6 fine dressers, 20 general housework girls. Also, several men and boys for city and country. First-class Agency, No. 294 4th-av.
D. ELMORE.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two sisters, one as cook; the other as waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended by the family in which they have lived for the last ten years, and where they may be seen during the present week, at No. 116 West 44th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid; no objection to help with the washing. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation to do housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 304 West 16th-st.; has good City reference from her last place.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing, or would take care of grown-up children and seamstress; long experience in either or both; the very best City reference given. Call at No. 89 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable English woman, some washing, either lady's or gentleman's; is a good laundress, and understands starching and French fluting; she would go out to wash, iron or house cleaning; she would take washing to do at moderate terms. Call at No. 85 15th-st., corner of 3d-av., in the basement.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, washing to do in her own house, at the rate of 6s. per dozen; also fluting and crimping done in the neatest manner; can give five years' City reference; or would go out one or two days in the week to wash by the day, or do house-cleaning. Call or address No. 100 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LAUNDRESS—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable girls, one as laundress and the other as child's nurse and plain sewer; the best of City references can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; the best of City testimonials. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 106 West 34th-st., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman in a private family, as laundress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.; has no objection to travel.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent person, a situation as nurse, who perfectly understands the care of children from their birth, or would take charge of grown children; is willing to go in the country or travel with a lady; can be highly recommended from her present employer. Apply at No. 47 London Terrace, 23d-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent young woman, a situation as nurse in a respectable private family; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 408 3d-av., near 30th-st., for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 124 East 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply for two days.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; will take charge of an infant from birth, or will take care of an invalid lady; best of reference from last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

A NURSE, &c.—AN ENGLISH PERSON OF many years experience in the care of children wishes to obtain a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut out and make all kinds of clothing for children; first-class testimonials. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 34th-st., second floor, back.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to travel with a family. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 143 West 38th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; is a neat plain sewer, understands the care of children perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 East 24th-st.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a smart Protestant girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has just come from the West. Apply for two days, at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A NURSE—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO Protestant young women, situations—one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 214 Atlantic-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class nurse and seamstress, who understands dressmaking and operating on the machine; or chamberwork and waiting; four years reference from the last place. Inquire for two days at No. 11 7th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as dry nurse and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of City reference; belongs to the Episcopal Church. Address C. M., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference can be given, if required. Call for two days at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—TWO RESpectable Protestant girls wish situations as nurse and seamstress. Address J. J. C., Station C, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, to go into the country, by a Protestant Scotch woman, and to take care of children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., front room, up stairs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; no objection to go into the country, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 360 West 23d-st., any time this week, where she can get the best of recommendations.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference. Address, for one week, SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her work thoroughly; or chamberwork and sew; can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction; has got the best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 111 West 14th-st., near 7th av., for three days.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman; is a competent waitress; best city reference, from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place, where she lived 5 years. Can be seen, for two days, at 204 West 10th-st.

A WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av.

A WAITR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars. Large clubs: two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers will be entitled to one extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents per single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mesamora.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Poor Gentleman.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—The Queen of the Arbuzi—The Golden Axe—The Death Token.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Cetti-tola. Curiosities as ab. House.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes" —at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the Times are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By gentlemen who have arrived in this City, having left Washington as late as Sunday morning, and through dispatches from Havre de Grace, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, we arrive at a tolerable idea of the condition of affairs at the National Capital. There are now stationed there, it is believed, a sufficient number of troops to defend it against any attacks possible to be made. A body of Virginia troops was said to be threatening it from the vicinity of Arlington Heights, but not in sufficient force to create any alarm. The Seventh Regiment of New-York is now probably there, as a dispatch states that they had left Annapolis, at which point they were last previously heard from. The reports which were flying about yesterday, to the effect that the Seventh had had a terrible battle with the Secessionist forces at Annapolis, were the sheerest *canards*.

The latest reports from Baltimore state that the city has been placed under Martial law by the authorities, and that citizens were warned to keep within doors. Mob rule had been carried to such an extent that it could no longer be tolerated. The business of the city is entirely ruined, and probably every merchant there will have to suspend. No demonstration against Fort McHenry had been attempted, and probably there will be none, as it is now well known there that the Fort had been reinforced. One of our dispatches states that Governor Hicks has assured the President that a way for troops can now be kept open through the city; but the statement is not confirmed. The Pennsylvania troops, which were encamped at Cockeysville, a few miles from Baltimore, it is understood have returned over the Pennsylvania line, and will be sent forward by some other conveyance.

Four New-York Regiments left this City yesterday for the seat of war, viz.: the Sixty-ninth, 1,200 men, by the steamer *James Adger*; the Twenty-fifth Albany Regiment, 600, by the same vessel; the Eighth Regiment, 1,000 strong, by the steamer *Alabama*; and the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn by the steamer *Marion*; total, 3,100 men. The Eighth carried 36 horses and 5 pieces of artillery. They all departed with sealed orders.

An immense mass meeting was held at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor Powell presided, and speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Hon. Robert J. Walker, Senator Baker, of Oregon, Mr. Van Wyck, M. C., Hon. John Cochrane, and others. It was estimated that over 50,000 people were present, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and all appeared anxious to join the legions of armed men now on their march to the protection of the Capital.

The day of the patron saint of England, St. George, was celebrated yesterday by our English residents and several invited Americans. The occasion was one of unusual interest, in the present state of the country. Of course, the meeting was loyal to the Queen, but the prominent topic of the speakers was the American Union. There was but one feeling on this subject. Fidelity and devotion to the Union, and sympathy with our present troubles were paramount in all breasts. All the national airs of America were sung, and several of them repeated. Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Trinity Church, an invited guest, and Mr. Joseph H. Choate made stirring speeches. Two British Regiments of volunteers are in course of formation.

By the steam-tug *Yankee* and other arrivals at this port, we receive a confirmation of the report that the Government forces on the morning of the 21st deserted the Navy-yard at Norfolk, after destroying all the property and setting the buildings on fire. They also fired the old ship-of-the-line *Pennsylvania* and the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, besides scuttling some three or four other vessels which were out of commission. The *Cumberland*, however, was towed down to Fort Monroe in safety. The report that the City of Norfolk was on fire is incorrect. The people at Norfolk had sunk the schooner *Commander-in-Chief*, of Staten Island, for what purpose is not known.

The first war vessel of the blockading fleet from the Brooklyn Navy-yard set sail yesterday, her destination said to be Mobile, though this is not certain. She is known as the brig-of-war *Perry*, and takes out a very heavy armament. She is commanded by Capt. Glasson.

The first indication of the fate of Virginia, consequent upon the passage of the ordinance of secession by her State Convention, is to be found in a dispatch from Wheeling, which we publish this morning. A representation of the Union sentiment in Brooke, Hancock and Marshall Counties, had been sent to Wheeling, to hear what action the Union men there intended to take, and to concert with them some proper measures. No special action had yet been determined upon, but it was considered certain that a convention of the Western Counties would soon be called, to take into consideration the propriety of a division of the State.

The reception of Major Anderson at the City Hall, yesterday, was a popular ovation worthy of the occasion. In spite of the shortness of the notice, the attendance was large. After being welcomed by Mayor Wood, responding briefly, and receiving the people for over an hour, Major Anderson repaired to Columbia College, and participated in the ceremony of raising an American flag.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report for the last two weeks was read, reporting a balance of $356,804 in favor of the City. By resolution, offered by Supervisor Blunt, a furlough was granted to all persons receiving salaries out of the County Treasury, who enlist in the service of their country to defend the American flag, till January 1, 1862, their salaries to be paid during their absence. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the legality of issuing County Revenue Bonds to the amount of $250,000, towards providing for the wants of the families of volunteers. A resolution was immediately adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds for that amount and pay it, as soon as possible, into the Treasury. The Board adjourned—the business being urgent—till 11 A. M.

By the arrival of the steamship *Jura* off Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec, we receive advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th. A still further advance on Cotton had taken place in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs, under the favorable crop weather, exhibited a declining tendency. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼ for account. The most important news by this arrival is from the Continent. In France a rumor prevailed that the old National Guard was to be reconstructed on a more effective footing than ever before, and that Marshal Canrobert was to have chief command. The Roman question was being debated in the Italian Parliament, and Count Cavour had expressed the hope that an amicable understanding with the Pope would yet be established. It was stated that Portugal has recognised the new Kingdom of Italy. At last advices all was quiet at Warsaw. We have, however, some particulars of the latest disturbances there, in which it appears some ten or more citizens were killed. The news generally is quite interesting.

In the Superior Court, before Justice Robertson, an action against Laura Keene was yesterday tried, which was brought to recover for the services of Miss Ada Clifton, who was employed by Miss Keene as "second young lady." Verdict for defendant. The opinion of Justice Barnard, in the Hackley case is elsewhere published. It will be seen, however, by reference to our report of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, that the opinion has done Mr. Hackley but little good, as he is again in prison for refusing to answer the same question which was before put to him.

The Stock Market was much excited yesterday, and higher than the day before by from 2 to 5 per cent. on State Securities and some of the Railway Shares the day before. At the Second Board part of the recovery of the morning was lost. New-York Central closed at 72¾, and Missouri Sixes 44. Exchange fell to 105½@106 per cent.

The Market was moderately active, yesterday, for Cotton and Breadstuffs—the former at buoyant prices, and the latter at irregular rates. Groceries were rather quiet. Provisionswere in fair demand. Hog Products were somewhat cheaper. Whisky was freely purchased, but at reduced figures. Rice was in good request. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Cattle trade at Forty-fourth-street was dull yesterday. Many of the butchers have either joined the military companies, or are too much engaged in such matters, to think of buying cattle. Others laid in a surplus last week. Only 2,660 bullocks were on sale until 4 o'clock P. M., when 250 more came in over the Southern route *vid* Harrisburgh, Penn. They were detained on account of the passage of troops over the road, and only arrived after the day's transactions were over. Prices averaged from ½c. to ¼c. ₩ lb. higher than last week. Although the market was slow, quite a proportion of the cattle were sold, and unless there are considerable accessions to-day—hardly looked for—prices will continue unchanged to the close. A few of the best bullocks sold at 9c., but most of the good cattle went at 8c.@8½c.

Jeff. Davis on his Way to Richmond—Virginia to be the Battle-ground.

True to the programme marked out by us some days ago, Mr. Jefferson Davis has transferred his head-quarters to Richmond. Virginia is his chosen battle-ground. He is either there or soon will be. The celerity of his movements proves how well-concerted are his plans, and how prompt he is in their execution. Richmond is 1,000 miles from Montgomery. So far North, by magic, almost, has the Confederated Government transported itself. We do not complain. In Virginia we can deal a hundred blows at once at the hydra-headed monster.

But it would be folly in us, under any circumstances, to undervalue the talents of the great leader in the conspiracy against Constitutional Government. He has displayed the greatest of all qualities in a general,—action. The rapidity with which he has matured and consolidated secession shows that he is not wanting in high qualities as a civilian. The promptness with which he seizes upon the property and places held by an irresolute and confiding foe, shows how desperate are his purposes, and that he neither expects to give nor receive quarter. Of all foes, the man without scruples is the most to be dreaded. His mission is destruction. Every fool can be swift in the work of ruin, while conservation requires long and deliberate reflection, which, with the best qualities brought to its aid, often disastrously fails.

Still, with all his celerity, we think Mr. Davis will find himself checkmated in his new theatre. His plans already must have suffered a severe check. He is not in Washington, as he undoubtedly expected to be by this time. The bombardment of Fort Sumter came a week too soon. Virginia could not be brought up quickly enough to the scratch. The time required to overcome the large Union majority elected to her Convention, defeated the plans of the Secessionists. It was intended that the attacks upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter, should have been simultaneous. The capture of the arsenal was to have furnished means for a dash upon Washington. The Navy-yard with the captured vessels, would have furnished an abundant supply of heavy guns and of privateers. The Fort Sumter affair put the Government on their guard, and though it did not, or could not remove the arms at Harper's Ferry, or the ships, they were prevented by their destruction from falling into the hands of the enemy. The troops that were poured into Washington on the first alarm, have saved it. Mr. Davis, even if he is at Richmond, is like a tiger at bay. His prey has escaped him. He must for the present be without any considerable body of troops, while Government will soon concentrate 30,000 men at Washington. By holding Fort Monroe it has its hand in the throat of the enemy. With these important points as a basis of operation, it will soon be in its power to deal the decisive blow.

For this purpose 50,000 men should at once be accumulated at the points named. From Fort Monroe several strong columns should move at the same instant for the interior. One should move up York River, which is navigable for ships of the largest burden, to a point within forty miles of Richmond. The intervening distance is over an open country. Another should move up James River, and, dividing at the mouth of the Appomatox, should threaten Richmond and Petersburgh at the same time. The possession of Petersburgh would cut off all communication with the South. Another column should move by land along the line of the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and seize and control the railroads leading into North Carolina. These columns would render any considerable concentration of the enemy's troops impossible, securing a triumphal march of the grand army from Washington southward. The larger the force accumulated by ourselves, the less the probability of bloodshed. We must not by the feebleness of our demonstration encourage attack. We can with overwhelming odds threaten the enemies in front, flank and rear at the same moment, while the base of our operations, from which to receive reinforcements and supplies, will always be readily accessible.

There is no doubt Mr. Davis will attempt to match every force we may bring into the field. We know such to be his plans. Hence he transfers the contest to Virginia for the purpose of obtaining supplies of food, which cannot be had in any of the Southern States for a large army. Virginia being the most populous Southern State, he expects her to furnish a large quota of men. But Virginia cannot, for any length of time, support a large army. The whole State has a population of 1,100,000 whites, more than one-half of which are west of the Blue Ridge. A very large portion of these are loyal to Government. The whole white population in the State, available for the contest, will not equal one-half that of the cities of Brooklyn and New-York, assuming that no portion will be requisite to watch the negroes, which in Eastern Virginia constitute about one-half the population. With a proper policy pursued by ourselves, Virginia, single-handed, would have to bear the brunt of our attack. By threatening and attacking the vulnerable points on both the Atlantic and Gulf coast, every Southern State would have to keep its own troops at home for self-defence. The great weakness of the enemy consists in the vast extent of line it has to guard. For the proper protection of the Cotton States alone, it should constantly have 100,000 men under arms. It is liable to attack at any point in a coast line of more than 3,000 miles, and be defeated, unless each point be well defended. All its movements of troops must be by land, while, having command of the sea, we can concentrate all our power upon a single point, and overwhelm all resistance by mere force of numbers.

We are by no means averse to making Virginia the battle-field, as she, of all the seceding States, has performed the most sneaking and contemptible *rôle*. This has been to screen treason till it became a power, and then to join it. The show of presenting propositions for reconciliation was only a blind to gain time, and to make her work more effectual. Her conduct throughout shows how little we have to expect from the vaunted conservatism of the Border States. All demand impossible terms, which, if not granted, secession is to follow, as a matter of course. The only terms we intend to grant is *submission to law*, and these are what we intend very speedily to propose to Virginia.

Shot-proof Mail for Ships.

There is a popular impression, traceable wholly to the report of Sir Howard Douglas, as a representative of the British Admiralty, that mailed war vessels are a failure, if, indeed, iron hulls of any kind are not abortive for war purposes.

As a matter of fact, however, iron hulls are far superior to wood; of this we shall show proof, in detail, in due time; and we shall further show the manner in which the Admiralty have purposely arrived at a *predetermined* conclusion against iron.

The matter obviously divides itself, as far as we are concerned, especially, into two problems: 1st, the construction and efficacy of shot-proof batteries for such ships as we may have and may shortly build. 2d, the use and comparative value of iron instead of wood for the entire fabric of all Government ships, mailed or otherwise. The first question involves the leading inquiry: can the sides of ships be made practically shot-proof? While the Admiralty were busy contriving experiments in which iron must and should come out second best, they luckily went too far, for among their experiments a few in which iron had a fair chance, and was subjected to the treatment it would get *in war*, the immense superiority of that material was established. The *Trusty* was mailed with 4½-inch plates, and although these were injured in time by the terrible steel bolts of the *Armstrong gun*, at short range, they were proved practically impregnable. The joints of the plates were proved weak, but this only showed that they should be made stronger. "To have seen," says an eye-witness of that trial, "a long steel bolt fired as an elongated missile from Armstrong's gun, *squashed up endways like a bit of clay on the armor of the Trusty*, was to be convinced that iron vessels, mailclad like the *Trusty*, were too strong for even the Armstrong artillery." Again, the Admiralty proved—absolutely took pains to prove—that by firing *long enough* at a plate of iron, however thick, it would ultimately be broken, just as if a mailed ship must be anchored within short range of the heaviest artillery, with a spot on her side chalked out as a mark, and then be blazed away at by the day till she was ultimately sunk; just as if three shots in a naval action were likely to strike in the same place; just as if a mailed ship was going to fire paper wads from pop-guns *at the wooden enemy*. In the case of two wooden vessels, armed with the ordinary guns we have, the battle would be decided by the skill and personal courage of the respective combatants. The terrible artillery of modern times, however, the best of which we do not possess in any abundance, will render the destruction of two wooden ships, equally armed with them, a matter of five minutes' work. There is a small chance for any real victory on either side. But when we remember that *our* enemy has at this time, we know not how many Armstrong guns, time and percussion shells, and shells to be filled with molten iron, one of which is certain to set any wooden vessel hopelessly on fire, we may well conclude our chances for easy victory in wooden ships at sea to be very limited. So much for a fair sea fight. But what possible chance have we in wooden ships against the enemy's *forts*? Stone walls shed shells and molten metal as they would shed rain, and are only destroyed by long-continued hammering. But if the enemy have shells and molten metal to cast into the bowels of wooden ships, not to speak of Armstrong projectiles to riddle them through and through, engines, boilers and all, at long ranges, what insane folly it would be to attempt assaulting Charleston, for instance, in such tinder-boxes as the *Harriet Lane*. All authorities agree that a wooden ship assaulted at short range, by a large battery of modern projectiles—and that is just our case in attempting to take any forts we may lose—would not float long enough to sail a mile under the enemy's fire. Of course, fast steamers and skillful manœuvres can accomplish very brilliant things under an old-fashioned fire, but *nothing wooden can stand hot shot, time shells and molten metal*. These the enemy have, without doubt, and it will use them behind stone fortresses. A hundred gun-boats, with a gun apiece, especially for shallow water, would distract the enemy's fire, assail them at many points, and gain a victory—even if each one *hit* were burned or sunk. But have we the gun-boats, and if we are to have them, must they necessarily be as surely fired or sunk as they are hit? In the meantime do not the perils of modern projectiles menace such ships as we now have, are building, and must soon bring into service?

If wood then is perfectly inadequate before the modern projectiles invented and perfected for the special purpose of destroying it, what course have we left? We may say, indeed, that the enemy has no ships; we had better not be too sure about that. We only wish they *had* ships in place of *forts*. But we have work enough and perils enough for all the vessels we can muster. We must then look to iron sides; they are our only hope. Here we shall be met with two knock-down objections; 1st. The old salt declares that 4-inch plates on the bow and stern of a ship render her unseaworthy. We have not the most positive evidence that Napoleon's mailed ships are unseaworthy, but we are willing to admit the objection. 2d. That their expense is too enormous to render any number of them possible. Granted. These are most excellent reasons for not mailing the bows and sterns of war vessels. The English are not doing it, the necessities of the case do not require it, and the vessels would be better without it. There is nothing gained by protecting a space in which there need be nothing worth protecting. A mailed battery, inclosing the engines, boilers, heavy fighting guns, *men* and magazines, situated amidships, may be six inches thick where this is necessary, and thus *protect every vital organ* of a fighting and manœuvring ship, *during action*. The ends of this mailed compartment would, of course, be impregnable and form water-proof as well as fire-proof bulkheads. The vessel would be further divided by water-tight bulkheads. Now, let her be riddled fore and aft, the central compartment has buoyancy enough to make up for breaches elsewhere—and the heart beats, the ship moves, the guns are served and the men shielded till the fort is passed or the wooden enemy sent to the bottom. Perhaps the mailed vessel would not stand a heavy fire all day—wooden walls would not stand it at all. If a man's coat will not keep him warm, shall he go naked? If a mailed battery is not positively impregnable, shall we say that, like a wooden wall, it is destructible, and therefore no better? If the iron will remain in fighting condition five minutes longer than the wood, will not that generally secure the victory? If the iron will resist projectiles long enough to sail out of gun-shot of a fort, while the first bolt fired at a wooden ship may penetrate some vital locomotive organ, or the first shell set her on fire, is not the iron, practically, a perfect success?

This refers more particularly to iron ships with mailed batteries. But if we must use wooden ships, it by no means follows that every part of them must be vulnerable. Protecting the gunners only, may secure victory, though the *ship* is disabled. The time for facing old-fashioned shot out of old-fashioned guns is past. To fight against shells, molten metal and hot shot, inside of wooden walls, with any hope of success, is physically impossible. If we must have wooden walls, let us at least protect the gunners by batteries proof against shells, if not against solid shot.

An Historical Contrast.

Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, the ablest exponent of its principles, in his recent speech published by us on the 27th ult., tells us that the basis of Southern civilization is negro Slavery—that to confirm its *status* was the immediate cause of the recent rupture and the present revolution. He goes on to trace the change in the public sentiment of the South from the conviction universally entertained by the founders of our Government, who looked confidently forward to the final disappearance of Slavery under the workings of the benign principles which they inaugurated. All their notions about the evils or false economy of the system, he further tells us, were due either to ignorance or mistaken philanthropy, and have been fully exploded by the material prosperity and moral elevation of the South. All who adhere to the doctrines of Jefferson and his compeers, are fanatics with whom the South for the future desire neither part nor lot. For the purpose of testing the correctness of his assumption of the superior value of Slavery to freedom, we propose to institute a brief historical parallel between the progress of the two sections whose institutions so widely differ as to have parted them asunder, confining ourselves in this article to the relative increase in numbers and political power.

At the enumeration following immediately upon the formation of the Government, the population of the country was equally divided between the two sections—that of the Northern States being 1,968,455; of the Southern, 1,961,372. Their respective areas were 166,-358 square miles for the former, and 296,345 for the latter. Never was a race commenced between parties more equally matched. Slavery existed in every State but one. If there was any advantage it was on the side of the South, which had a much greater area, and a more genial climate. As the population of this section expanded, further room was secured by the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. For the first thirty years the two sections were neck and neck. In the meantime their respective tendencies began to manifest themselves. The Northern States, true to the doctrines of the fathers, one after another abolished Slavery. This kind of labor was no longer suited to their industry, in which labor was valuable just in proportion to the intelligence with which it was guided. As population increases in ratio to the productiveness of industry, in other words, to the abundance of the means of subsistence supplied, the advantage of the Northern States soon became apparent, showing the superiority of their social organization. The following is a table of the population of each section at the several enumerations, with the excess in the Northern States at the close of each decade:

Decades.	Population North'n States	Population South'n States.	Excess in Nor'n States.
1790	1,968,455	1,961,372	7,083
1800	2,683,552	2,621,906	62,356
1810	3,738,065	3,501,759	236 316
1820	5 152,292	4.485,839	666 453
1830	7,018-627	5.848,292	1,170,334
1840	9,728,922	7,334,451	2,394,491
1850	13,527,220	9,654,656	3,872,564
1860	19,124,768	12 305,123	6,819,645

The ratio of increase of *whites* in the Northern and Southern States for each decade, is shown in the following tables:

NORTHERN STATES.

Decades.	Total Number.	Increase each Ten Years.	Per Centage of Increase.
1790	1,968,455	——	——
1800	2 662,652	715,197	36.6
1810	3,738 065	1,054.413	40.4
1820	5,192,292	1,414,227	37.7
1830	7,018,627	1,826,335	35.6
1840	9,728,922	2,710,295	39.1
1850	13,527,220	3,798,298	39.4
1860	19,124,768	5 597,548	41.5

SOUTHERN STATES.

Decades.	Total Number.	Increase each Ten Years.	Rate of Increase.
1790	1,271,488	——	——
1800	1,702,980	431,492	33.9
1810	2,208,715	505,805	29 7
1820	2,831,550	622,775	28.2
1830	3,662,606	831,046	29.3
1840	4,809,098	1,146.491	28.5
1850	6.412,606	1,603.508	34.2
1860	8,355,566	1,942,961	30.3

The rate of increase of population in the Northern States the past decade, was 41¼ per cent on a population of 13,527,220. In the Southern, 27½ on a population of 9,654,656. At a similar ratio, the North in 1870 will have a population of 27,060,466—the South 15,688,-269. In 1880 the North will have 37,752,710 inhabitants; the South 19,875,347. In 1890 the North will have 53,042,642, the South 25,-381,379. In other words, the North, by the superior character of its industries, will in one hundred years from the formation of the Government have more than double the population of the South, although both started from the same premises.

The influence of intelligence upon increase in numbers is most perfectly illustrated at the South. That of the more ignorant class, the slaves, increases the slowest. The number of this class at each enumeration, with the percentage of the same for each decade, is shown in the following table:

Decades.	Total No. of Slaves.	Inc. in each ten years.	Rate of increase.
1790	697 897	——	——
1800	893,041	195,144	27.9
1810	1,191 364	298 323	33.4
1820	1,538,038	346,674	29.0
1830	2,009,043	471 005	30.6
1840	2 487,455	478,412	23.8
1850	3,200,364	716,858	28 8
1860	3,949,557	749,193	23.4

The ratio of increase of whites in the two sections, and of slaves, since 1790, have been as follows:

Decades.	Northern States. Per cent. of In. of Whites.	Southern States. Per cent. of In. of Whites.	Per cent. of In. of Slaves.
1800	36.8	33 9	27.9
1810	40.4	29.7	33.4
1820	37.7	28.2	29 0
1830	36 6	29.3	30 6
1840	39 1	26.5	23 8
1850	39.4	34 2	28 8
1860	41 5	30.3	23 4

The dead weight at the South is Slavery. It cannot carry forward its part of the load. The ratio of increase in the Northern States the past decade was nearly twice as great as that of slaves. Now, if the South accept such an institution, it must be at the sacrifice of political power, which, according to the genius of our institutions, must be wielded by the majority. They will not take the first steps to compete with the North, and being distanced in the race by their own fault, they now seek to break up a Government which, as a minority, they can no longer control. While they could rule as a minority, the Government was good enough for them; as soon as it becomes a Government of the majority, it must be destroyed.

The impotence of the Southern States is well illustrated by the feeble progress of Virginia, the most favored State in the Union in position, climate, soil and mineral wealth. We look to England for snail-like progress, but in 40 years, from 1811 to 1851, the population of that country (including Wales) went from 11,970,120 to 20,816,354, or at the rate of nearly 80 per cent. That of Virginia, in the same time, went from 74,622 to 1,421,662, or at the rate of only 45 per cent.! If Virginia had increased at the rate of New-York or Pennsylvania, she would now have had a population of 8,412,000, or five and a half times her present number. She has resources enough for a population of 20,000,000, without being overstocked. Yet she cannot even commence their development, because she enacts by law that all labor shall be blind!

Such is the contrast between the civilization of the South, of which Mr. Stephens so loudly boasts, and that of the North. One is strength, the other weakness. What compromise can there be between them? None, but for the South to repose, as they have done in times past, with perfect safety, upon the strength of the North, instead of defying it. If they seek to provoke its hostility, they court their own destruction.

How to End the War.

South Carolina has shown a great deal of pluck in her efforts to prepare for war. She has sent to Europe, according to report, and bought rifled cannon. The North are at least her equal in will and courage. We have one thousand fold her money and means to buy in Europe the best munitions of war. The nation that brings into the field the most destructive artillery and rifles will win the day. Witness the campaign of Louis Napoleon in Italy.

The Minié rifles of the French saved the English army at Inkerman.

Now, it is absolutely in the power of the North to overwhelm and crush the South in the field at once and forever. Let the great Northern States send agents and ships to Europe, to buy at any cost 500 rifled cannon, and 200,000 Minié rifles, and the hour of bitter discomfiture of the South in battle, is at hand, and thousands of our brave sons are saved from death.

This may be reduced almost to a matter of infallible calculation.

But it should be accompanied by another act, which commends itself to the merchants of New-York and Boston as a matter of preservation and common sense, as well as the most enlightened patriotism.

We cannot wait to build a Navy, in order to make the President's blockade *complete and effectual*. Yet it must be perfect, or we lose millions afloat upon the seas, as well as enable the Rebels to protact this wicked and cruel war.

Let the merchants of New-York and Boston then, vie with each other in buying in Europe a fleet of strong and swift small war steamers, and hermetically seal the Southern coast.

The certain result of these two measures will be to drive the Rebels from the battle-field, and starve and reduce them speedily to reason. It will save thousands of Northern lives; millions of Northern money, and effect a speedy peace.

The Destruction of the Ships and Navy-yard at Norfolk.—The destruction of the ships and Navy-yard at Norfolk is a great loss, and a national disgrace. It is inconceivable to us, if an attack was anticipated, why a suitable tow-boat, with steam always up, had not been maintained constantly in readiness for the emergency. Neither can we see why the ships were not defended, even at the cost of the destruction of the towns of Portsmouth and Norfolk. We are told, that on application of the inhabitants to the Commander, as to what he intended to do, he replied that he should act simply on the defensive.

This must have been very agreeable intelligence to a set of ruffians and thieves, as it secured to them entire immunity in carrying out their plans. The reply should have been that, upon the first demonstration, the ships would fire upon and burn the towns. Such an answer would have cooled the frantic ardor of the mob to perfect submission. But they were encouraged with an assurance of not being harmed, and eight ships mounting 400 guns, besides a ship on the stocks, with immense buildings, and probably a very large quantity of naval stores, to save them from falling into their hands, were consigned to the flames. We know no reason whatever why these ships were not seasonably moved, and moored under the guns of Fort Monroe. We know that several of the ships burned were pretty nearly worn out, and unfit for active service, but still their loss will be regarded as a great defeat, both at home and abroad.

The only consolation we can derive from the fact is, that it is no worse, and that such disasters may serve as warnings for the future, and give us something better than red-lapism. It is not so bad as the loss of a great battle, and it may be the means of saving one. It shows us too what kind of men the Border States are made up of. We presume that Fort McHenry may be soon attacked, and will allow itself to be knocked to pieces without opening a gun upon the City of Baltimore. So we shall go till we lose all we had, and win success by creating it entirely out of new cloth.

A Startling Report.

It is stated on the authority of Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, that the President has consented that no more troops shall pass through Maryland, and that a regiment from Pennsylvania has been turned back pursuant to this arrangement. Our correspondent gives a very different account of the decision of the President. It is possible the Mayor's account may not be entirely reliable.

Under this belief we abstain from such comments as such an agreement on the part of the President would naturally provoke. We will simply remark that the President runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office, if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a Revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Mr. Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such an event.

Lincoln and the Country.

A correspondent sends us an extract from a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in 1840, during the great political campaign of that year. He had been holding a debate with Messrs. Douglas and Lamborn, and in reply to a remark of the latter that they were sure of victory, Mr. Lincoln said:

"The probability that we may fall in the struggle, ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just; it shall not deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before high Heaven, and in the face of the world, *I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love.* And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But, if after all we shall fall, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgment and adored by our hearts in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending."

This was language worthy even of the present emergency. It indicates a patriotic devotion to the welfare of the country, which should inspire confidence in the man who uttered it, and who is now the leader of the nation in its struggle for the preservation of its existence.

A Chivalric Threat.

The Richmond *Examiner*, which is edited by an ex-U. S. *Chargé*, publishes the following paragraph:

"We would call the attention of the authorities to the fact that Richmond contains at present a large number of secret enemies of the South in petticoats as well as pantaloons. Unless their actions are kept under strict *surveillance* it is very probable that they may render considerable service to the Lincoln Government in the way of private information. When past experience tells us that the South cannot be too wide awake to every source of danger, this important subject should commend itself at once to the prompt consideration of the 'powers that be.'"

Gentlemen Sepoys, all the answer we have to make to the infamous hint contained in these lines, is to urge you to do your worst quickly. The Old Dominion contains in its boundaries many women married from Northern homes who have not yet forgotten their patriotic instincts. Doubtless they are looking anxiously for the answer which will be made to threats like these, and they need not wait long, for we tell you who utter them that the first act of violence done to any sister or daughter from any Free State will precipitate upon Richmond the fate which is already impending over Baltimore. No plea of temporary insanity can then be interposed to save you.

The First Victory.—The first victory of the war—the act of most importance thus far, and that to which Washington probably owes, and will owe, its safety—is undoubtedly the brilliant *coup* of Capt. Jones at Harper's Ferry. Treason was systematically at work in Virginia, incited, planned and carried out by such men as Wise, Mason and Hunter, with the complicity of Gov. Letcher, all the time that the decoy Convention was plotting over plans of adjustment, "ultimatums," and schemes to lull the suspicions and delay the preparations of the North to guard against danger. A leading feature of the conspiracy was the theft of Harper's Ferry, as a means of arming the ten thousand men who were to concentrate there, and by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, attack Washington in the rear. The masterly movement of Capt. Jones effectually defeated this well-laid scheme. The traitors are at Harper's Ferry, without arms, and consequently unable to carry out their part of the programme. Meantime the great North has "shaken the dew drops from its mane," and while the traitors are gnashing their teeth in disappointment, the Northern hosts are moving in a steady phalanx, to the defence of the Federal Capital. All honor to the wise foresight and decision of Capt. Jones, the first real hero of the war.

The Public Feeling.—The old Roman poet declared that it was sweet and glorious to die for one's country, and described with metaphoric rapture the sublime spectacle of a Nation with all its sails spread for the Ocean of War. What poet or historian ever conceived or witnessed so mighty a spectacle as that which is now proceeding in our midst. The hurried partings with which the air reverberates, the "God-bless-yous" which hang on so many lips, the cheerful alacrity with which men forget themselves in the one perception of a patriotic duty, are in themselves the sufficient poem and glorious history of a brave, loyal and virtuous people. One cannot ride in a public conveyance, or visit a private friend, without suffocating with suppressed pride and emotion at that which he hears and sees around him.

Seizure of Lithographic Stones.—We have entirely satisfactory information, in addition to the card of Mr. J. Bien in yesterday's Times, that no engravings of letters of marque for the C. S. A. were ever undertaken at his establishment, and that the lithographic stone seized on Sunday night was a simple Custom-house certificate which was unfinished and had been abandoned for over two weeks, not a single proof having been furnished, and the

order for paper having been countermanded by him.

We have reliable information that Mr. BIBB is and has been a thorough Union man, and that this work was abandoned on that account at considerable pecuniary loss.

HOW TO AID VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent suggests that the best possible way to aid officers and others who are volunteering for the War, is to *insure their lives*. The suggestion is a good one. The friends of those who are going could render them no better service than this, and it might not be amiss to raise a public fund for that purpose.

DEALERS IN FIRE-ARMS.—A correspondent writes us that many of the dealers in fire-arms have raised their prices from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This is not only very unpatriotic, but very dangerous. The temper of the public just now is not of a kind to brook anything like speculation in the calamities of the country.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.—There will be a meeting of ladies at the Woman's Library, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, to prepare for sending nurses, bandages, lint, medicines, wines, &c., &c., for the use of the wounded of the American soldiers. Donations of articles, especially of wines suitable for medicinal uses, of white vinegar, preserved fruits, &c., may be sent to the Library, to the care of Miss E. M. POWELL, Secretary of the Trustees, or of H. J RAYMOND, President.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of Events at the National Capital up to Sunday Night.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sunday night, April 21, 1861.

We have been quite unable to get anything of much consequence over the telegraph wires since Friday morning last, and to-day the line is entirely unavailable, having been cut somewhere beyond Baltimore. The mails northward also have been cut off, and we have nothing from New York or Philadelphia later than Friday morning last; nor have we any certainty as to when the lines of communication will again be opened. Under these circumstances, I have concluded to group together such items of Washington news, returned me from the telegraph office, because of their inability to forward, as will "keep," to send by private express.

You will readily conceive that the Government here, and the people, have been very uneasy during the last two days about the condition of affairs in this neighborhood. It was know that while communication Northward had been cut off, the telegraph from Alexendria was working Southward, notifying the rebels of our exposed condition, and inviting them consequently to the attack before the Government should be able to bring hither the troops necessary to defend the Capital.

On the other hand, we could learn nothing definite in regard to the fate of the troops which had started from New-York and the East for our relief, but who had been turned back in consequence of the destruction of railroad bridges. At one time we were sadly depressed by the story that the gallant Seventh New-York Regiment had arrived at Baltimore, and was fighting its way through the city with terrible loss of life. Then again we heard that they had not arrived at Baltimore, but had crossed the Susquehannah River, only to find themselves turned back by the destruction of the railroad bridge across Gunpowder River, and that, returning to the Susquehanah, they found the ferry-boat scutled and sunk, so that they were unable to move in either direction.

We knew that the Government had been active, and that during the "lucid" intervals of the single telegraph wire, which continued to work until last night, they were sending off orders in every direction,—and we felt assured that at the earliest possible moment our friends at the North would hurry hither to save the Capital from the country's foes; but our anxiety was intense lest many a brave spirit should be sacrificed while moving hither, to the mob fury who had already laid low at least two members of the Massachusetts Regiment.

And so to-day has been one of alarms. It was well ascertained that quite a number of the secession sympathizers resident in Washington had left town during the last day or two for some rendezvous in Virginia,—and it was feared that they might have gone to assist in holding works said to be erecting somewhere down the river to obstruct the passage of steamers with troops up the Potomac. The conspiracy which has at last been unmasked, had been so thoroughly organized before the Government undertook its suppression—that its breaking out found the authorities totally unprepared either to strike an effective blow, or to gather about the Capital the means for its defence, at brief notice.

But our fears in regard to the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and the Rhode Island battalion were temporarily relieved to-night, by the announcement of their arrival; and some guns which were supposed to have been fired in honor of their arrival, found joyful echo in every heart. Half an hour later, we learned that the announcement was erroneous, and that neither of the regiments had yet been certainly heard from. There is a rumor that the Seventh is on the march hither from Annapolis—some forty miles from here—and their Commissary has ordersd dinner for them at the National Hotel; but I can find no one who has any reliable intelligence on the subject.

I have just learned from a reliable source that Gen. SCOTT to-day received intelligence that a body of Virginians had erected a battery near a place known as the "White House," on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, several miles below Alexandria, for the purpose of preventing the passage of transports with troops. Gen. SCOTT has accordingly sent dispatches this afternoon to Fort Washington, (eight miles below this city on the Maryland side,) by three different routes, instructing the officer in command to destroy the rebel battery at all hazards. The guns which we heard early in the evening, and supposed to be a salute to arriving troops, are now said to have been fired from Fort Washington, and it is presumed that they were directed against the battery aforesaid, as an introduction of an attacking party landed below it.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, arrived here to-day by special train, and proceeded to the White House. What transpired there we cannot learn with any certainty, but I understand, on what seems good authority, that the Governers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio telegraphed to Mayor BROWN and to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, notifying them that *they intend to send ten thousand troops through Maryland, for the protection of the Federal Capital*—that if they are not molested they will pass through without molesting or interfering with the rights of any private persons; that if their progress was obstructed, on the other and, *they will reduce the City of Baltimore to ashes*, for that the Government of the United States shall be maintained.

Mayor BROWN accordingly came over here and appealed to the President to save the City of Baltimore, by countermanding the orders for the passage of troops through Maryland.

The President replied that if the Governors aforesaid found it necessary to take such steps in response to his call for troops, it was Maryland's qbestion whether she would be loyal or not; that it was her question whether she had obeyed the law and supported the Government as she ought. As for himself *he should take no measures whatevir to interfere with the progress of troops from the loyal States to the Federal Capitel, and issue no orders of countermand.*

We take it for granted that the line of communication *vid* Baltimore must be reopened in a few days, and *kept* open—for without it, this City can never be safe. It is sincerely to be hoped that necessity will not have to be obtained by the ruin of Baltimore.

There is one startling fact which can no longer be disguised, to wit, that not the slightest dependence can be placed on the loyalty of the officers of either the Army or the Navy, appointed from the Slave States. Large numbers of them are resigning daily; and good and true men in the service, who know them well, say that scarce a Southern man will be found true to the flag when the hour for striking blows shall come. Many are holding in still in the hope that something will occur to stay the hand of civil strife; but the moment they find these hopes dispelled, their Commissions will be returned to the President.

Among the resignations, yesterday, was that of Col. ROBERT E. LEE, of the Second Cavalry, a Virginian It is said that the President sent for him, and that when he called he found Mr. LINCOLN engaged in Cabinet Council. The President requested him to wait a little, and told him that he had sent for him to tell him that he desired him to take command of an army in the field. LEE responded with the declaration that he could not, for any consideration, fight against his native State, and so tendered his resignation, which is understood to have been accepted. The Calhoun dogma, so entirely at war with every sound principle, that a man owes allegiance to his State paramount to that due the Government, has infused its poison all through the Southern mind, and in this hour of the country's need, is causing one of its most serious embarrassments.

Among the Army officers who have resigned within a day or two are the following: Col. John B. Magruder, of Magruder's Battery, a native of Virginia; Lieutenants Walter H. Jennifer, of Maryland; Geo. B. Cosby and John B. Hood, of Kentucky; Jno. Mullins, of Mississippi; Lansford L. Lomax, of the District of Columbia, and Capt. Thomas Jordan, Quartermaster's Department, of Virginia.

There is a rumor in military circles to-day that all officers resigning now to avoid service in accordance with their oaths, will be put under arrest and kept as prisoners or be released from parole. Certainly some measures should be adopted to prevent them from employing against the Government the military knowledge and skill acquired at the expense of said Government in time of peace.

Thirty-five officers of the Navy also tendered their resignations yesterday. All the officers at the Norfolk Navy-yard are among them except Commodore MCCAULEY and Paymasters JOHNSON and DORAN.

Among the other resigning officers are Commanders A. SINCLAIR, ROBERT G ROBB and R L. PAGE, of Virginia, and L. R. TUCKER, of District Columbia; Lieuts. SINCLAIR, SPOTTSWOOD, SIMMS. SHARP and BROOKE, all of Virginia, and Paymaster DEBREE. It is uncertain whether these resignations will be accepted, or the names of the resigning officers stricken from the rolls.

MR. SEWARD recently addressed a note to Señor TESSARA, the Spanish Minister, protesting against the Spanish expedition to St. Domingo, and reminding him of the good faith of this Government in all its transactions with Spain. It is well understood here that the expedition was without the slightest knowledge on the part of Señor TESSARA, who has referred the protest of the Secretary of State to Madrid for consideration. Copies of the document have also been furnished the British and French Legations.

Lord LYONS sent a special messenger from here yesterday for New-York, with dispatches for the British Government, but he was compelled to return, being unable to pass beyond Baltimore. The dispatches contained a copy of the President's proclamation, ordering a blockade of the ports of the seceding States. This proclamation has been the subject of much discussion in diplomatic circles, where it is generally conceded that the blockade will be observed by the European Powers, if maintained by fleet adequate for its enforcement.

Government seized 2,000 barrels of flour to-night, which was about to be shipped down the river from Georgetown,—and a long procession of draymen are carting it to the capital for storage. The price of flour has gone up twenty per cent. during the last few days, and the same ratio of increase in ..... of all the necessaries of life seems about certain.

Later this evening the Government seized all the flour they could find in Georgetown,—some 20,000 barrels. They will pay for it all.

As Government don't proclaim martial law, some of our "martial men" are getting in a habit of furnishing a rough substitute therefor. J. H. HOBART WARD, of New-York, was standing, a day or two since, on the steps of one of our hotels, while three of the "chivalry" were engaged in noisy exhibitions of their treasonable sentiments. They cheered first for "JEFF. DAVIS," and then for the "Southern Confederacy," and the bystanders took it good-naturedly. Encouraged and emboldened by their success, they proposed three groans for the Government of the United States. This Gen. WARD thought "unconstitutional," and he instantly knocked one fellow down, and started after the other two, who ran. So the story goes here, and I believe it is true.

Temporary barracks are being made up at the Treasury Department on the south side of the building, for accommodation of the troops.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived here last night. Her news is anticipated. She brings £13,035 of specie.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Gen. L. E. Swan, T. K. Murphy, S. Darling, E. W. Weech, Wm. J. Weech, C. M. Nutting, E. Gove & Dennis, Wm. Bryce, A. E. Douglas, F. Tanco and servant, B. A. Newlands, A. W. Langdon, R. W. Hutchinson, E. Fiske, Geo. Lawn, B. A. Onderdonk, W. Sellers, J. Buchanan, Mr. R. Watkinson and servant, Miss Watkinson, Mrs. Ballon and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Shaw, Misses Josephine and Ellen Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Coulter and son, Capt. C. G. Shepherd, Dr. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Neilson, Miss Neilson, Miss E. Anthon, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whetten, Miss A. Whetten, H. C. Wood, Jr., Misses C. D. and E. H. Wood. Total, 45.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 6 46 | Moon sets... 7 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 30 | Gov. Island.. 7 00 | Hell Gate... 9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 23.

Cleared.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Creighton, Glasgow. F. McDonald.

Steamers I. R. Thompson, Fowler, Baltimore, William Daisell; Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia. James Hand.

Ships Neptune's Car, Burgess, San Francisco; Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew, Aurora, Baker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Josiah Johnson, Hong Kong; Charleston, Cousins, Bristol. Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Cork. Edmiston Bros; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoe, Bishop Bros.; B. Dorrance, Smith, Galway, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Edward, McIntyre, Moreville, Wales, Porterfield & Co.; Silent, Smith, Toulon. Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs L. M. Merritt, Berry, Matanzas, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Victoria, Brusch, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co; Suri, McIntyre, Cork and a market, Nesmith & Sons.

Schooners Robin, Wallace, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Marion, Jordan, Millville, N. J.; Joseph, Watts, Boston, T. G. Benton & Sons; Alice, Beasley, Baltimore; M. Nickels, Sawyer, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Trojan, Shrover, Philadelphia; N. Doane, Hall. Lisbon and Oporto. B F. Small; F H. Thompson, Baker. Gloucester, A. Howes; Cyclone, Dale, Elizabethport. B. F. Small; Three Brothers, Heman, Seaford, Del., master.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool April 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:50 P. M., with mdse. and 769 passengers in the steerage to John G. Dale, 12th inst. lat. 51 23, lon. 13 52, passed ship Lorenso, bound E.; same day, passed steamship Europa, hence for Liverpool. 16th, lat. 49 07, lon. 37 37, passed Br. ship Margaret Pollock, bound W.; 19th, lat. 43 08, lon. passed ship Lizzie Drew, bound E. 20th, lat. 43, lon. 57, passed Br. brig Belle, bound S.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 18th inst., and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer L. R. Thompson, Fowler, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Yankee, German, Charleston Bar April 15, and Norfolk afternoon of 21st.

Ship Rebena Martin, Glasgow and Greenock March 30, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Saw large quantities of ice on the northern edge of the gulf.

Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick,) Boysen, Liverpool, via Mobile, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Rhine, (of Bath,) Starkey, Haven, via Mobile 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Huntington, (of Baltimore,) White, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co. Has had some heavy weather.

Bark John Howe, Kelton, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands 57 ds.

Brig Daniel Molony, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Savannah, via Norfolk 3 ds., where she put in for repairs. Is bound to New-Haven. Was roughly used by the Secessionists at Norfolk.

Brig Lizabel, (of Boston,) Means, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with James Nickels for Europe; brigs Proteus, for New-York, and Sarah, for Portland.

Brig Spartan, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Bark Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres March 15, with dry hides and wool to Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Proteus, Chipman, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Flying Eagle, Lord, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to C. & E. Peters.

Brig Mazatlan, Reed, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Czar, (of Baltimore,) Hammond, Assabaw, Ga. 4 ds., with live oak to Roosevelt & Joyce. Has 22 passengers. wood choppers, returns for the season.

Schr. San Jacinto, Anderson, Trinidad de Cuba 30th ult., and St. Thomas April 10, in ballast to master.

Schr Sea Bird, McAvon, Plymouth, N. C., 3 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. S. P. Wheeler, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Claughlin, Galveston 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Lady Ambrin, Thompson, Plymouth, N. C., 2 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. Howard, Howard, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to D C. Murray.

Schr. F. Burritt, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Selena Heles, Taylor, Swan Island April 9, with guano and fustic to Post & Small.

Schr. O. M Pettit, (of Harwich,) Burgess, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Rue, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to R M Blackwell.

Schr. T. I. Bill, (of Providence,) Humacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Amanda, Knowlton, Manhattanville, with iron for Providence.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse., bound to Harlem.

Schr. D. H. Bill, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Lincoln, Boston 3 ds., with fish to T. James.

Schr. Nathan Barrett, Stannard, Albany, with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Levalia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge.

Schr. George and Emily, Harris, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mazeppa, Davis, Elizabethport with coal for Augusta.

Schr. Harriet and Hannah, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Hastings, N. Y.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Cambridge port.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Packer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Lawrence, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. T. A. French, Newall, Suffolk 20th inst., with shingles.

Schr. Mary Jane, Liddell, Elizabethport, for Perth Amboy.

Schr. Matthew Bird, Johnson, Sand Shoal, 2 ds., wood

Schr. G. S. Worthley, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.

Schr. Jane Kinney, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Michaels, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Elba Brady, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. O. H. Lee, Collins, York River, Va., 2 ds., wood.

Schr. J. Redner, Clark, Richmond 4 ds., with grain.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckland, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Cabot, Tilton, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. N. Brown, Tate, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Fuller, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. George E Walters, Haws, Boston 4 ds., fish.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Fall River 2 ds.

Sloop Gipsey, Saunders, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Elizabethport, with coal for Mystic Bridge.

Sloop Ornament, Carter, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop M. E. Bayles, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Hayten, Bridgeport 2 ds.

BELOW—Bark R. A. Eliems, from Cardenas.

Brig A. D. Torry, from Cardenas.

WIND—Sunrise, calm; Meridian, S. W.; Sunset, do.

Sailed.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) for Glasgow. Barks Sam Shepherd, Havana; Ozella, Pernambuco; Edgar, Monrovia. Brigs Echo, Port-au-Prince; Isadora, St. John, P. R. Richmond, Cadiz; Harriet Stetson, Nuevitas. Park Express, Havana. Schr. Chief, Matanzas, and others.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Richmond, for Cadiz, having run away from her pilot, went ashore on the West Bank this morning.

HOLMES HOLE, April 22.—Schr. E. P. Newcomb, of Wellfleet, from Boston, for Delaware Bay, arrived here on the 20th, with 192 bbls. flour. Schr. Abby E., of this place, has also arrived here, with 44 bbls. flour, which were picked up on the morning of the 19th, between Pollock Rip and Chatham. There were large quantities floating about at the time. It is reported that a Br. brig had struck on the Shoal, and gone to pieces. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

Spoken, &c.

Ino—ship, from Valparaiso for Boston, April 2, lat. 3 26 S., lon. 38.

J. W. Allen—schr, from Galveston for Boston, April 22, lat 37, lon. 73.

Resolute—ship, bound S., exchanged signals with, 27th ult., lat. 11 15 S., lon. 35 13 W.

Sea Eagle—bark, bound S., exchanged signals with, April 13, lat. 22 34, lon. 56 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, April 14, bark W. B. Dean, Hilton, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Buenos Ayres, March 15, bark J. C. Brune, from Baltimore, just arr.

Flag-staffs and Poles of all sizes put up complete, cheap. INGERSOLL'S Great American Boot Bazaar, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., near Pike st.

Paul & Curtis,
IMPORTERS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.
No. 554 Broadway, New-York, (old stand.)
One of our house being constantly in Europe, we are in receipt, weekly, of new and selected goods.

Make a Quiet Comparison between the elegant, highly finished Soft Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., and those retailed by mere dealers, and see whether in style, quality and cheapness, the Espenscheid fabrics do not bear away the palm.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Volunteers! Volunteers!! Volunteers!!! Shirts, Traveling Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of every description sold to all VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION, AT COST, at the TROY SHIRT DEPOT, No. 106 CHATHAM-ST., corner of Pearl.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Military Shirts and Undershirts at Retail. Prices very low. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st., or No. 261 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent besom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 298 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new improved Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Catarrh Pills, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.

For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medical action. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease, after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.

Twenty five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail free of charge Address PHILIP LEE, No. 136 William-st, New-York.

Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 420 Broadway, and by JOHN MEARIS, No. 579 Broadway also in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st, and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

1861. Gemin. 1861.

Whether a child shall look "like a fright" or a "love" in its out-door costume, depends in no small degree upon its head covering. The Hat, in its shape, its color, its set, its style of trimming, must be appropriate to the age, feature, size and figure of the child, or it will be a blemish, rather than an ornament; and entertaining the belief that in my new assortment will be found becoming head coverings for all "mothers' pets" and "fathers' darlings," I hope to see a large representation of these "little people," under the maternal escort.

JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Soldiers, Attention!—Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces Abdominal Supporters, Money Belts, The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhea, Seminal emissions, &c.
Drs. GLOVER & THORNE,
No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or linjury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

MARRIED.

WILSON—HARRIS.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., HENRY S. WILSON to EMILY F. HARRIS, all of this City.

DELGADO—SALZER.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 22, at the Church of St. Xavier, by H. De Luynes, S. J., M. MA. DELGADO to CAROLINE W. SALZER

CROUCH—CHRISTMAS.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. G. Bass, Mr. WM. T. CROUCH to Miss SARAH F. CHRISTMAS, eldest daughter of William Christmas, all of Brooklyn.

HOOSE—PRINOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. H. Garliche, of Brooklyn, FREDERICK HOOSE, Jr., to Miss AMELIA PRINOTH, adopted daughter of C. F. Grosheim, Esq., of Staten Island.

BRIDELMANN—HUGHES.—In Lawrenceville, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Gosman, Mr. O. TURLEY BRIDELMANN, of New-York City, to Miss JULIA P. HUGHES.

☞ Trenton and Princeton, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

BELLOWS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 22, ELISE DELANO, wife of Charles Bellows, and daughter of Christopher Delano, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 190 West 29th st., without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In this City, THOMAS T. FERRIS, aged 84 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Edwin, John, Reed and William, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 197 West 22d st., corner of 8th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 23, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Edmund Elmendorf, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CORSA.—In this City, on Monday, April 22, at 9¼ P. M., after a severe illness, ANNA, youngest child of Oliver H. and Eleanor W. Corsa, aged 2 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 121 East 33d-st.

PATTEN.—In Greenpoint, on Monday, April 22, after a long and painful illness, STEPHEN KANOS, son of Jefferson and Anna M. Patten, aged 9 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Service at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint.

FISH.—At Mystic Bridge, Conn., on Saturday, April 20, ASA FISH, in the 71st year of his age.

WOOD, KEDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

EXTRA CLASS, No. 243, April 23, 1861.
1, 66, 34, 27, 49, 53, 59, 40, 10, 47, 30, 74, 69.
CLASS No. 244, April 23, 1861.
22, 64, 15, 45, 74, 68, 58, 70, 47, 69, 67, 52, 44.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Commissioners, { J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.
W. E. & CO., Managers.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole AT RETAIL, AT COST, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 141 Bowery, at retail.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

A CARD.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the recent great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.

The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.

Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st., Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES REDUCED IN PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

For durability, neatness of appearance and economy in the use of fuel the
"BEBEE RANGE"
has always stood unrivaled, and the reduction in price makes it the cheapest as well as the best.

A liberal discount to the trade, City and country.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway and Corner Reade and Centre sts.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $12 PER DOZEN, OR SIX FOR $6.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. E. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Up Stairs.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
Best color for villas, cottages, barns, decks of vessels. Will stand any weather or climate. W. W. REITH, General Agent, Depot No. 76 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY.

MILITARY CLOTHS.
WEST POINT INDIGO CADET CLOTHS,
COTTON WARP CADET CLOTHS, all qualities,
INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS,
Light Blue, Green, and Crimson Cloths,
With other Military Woolens,
For sale by
SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Successors to Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,
Corner Park-place and Church st.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade.
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, indigo-blue French COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

THE ZOUAVE REGIMENT—ENLIST FOR THE WAR.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

A Regiment of Volunteers, composed of members of the New-York Fire Department, to be commanded by Col. ELLSWORTH, late of the Chicago Zouaves, is now forming, to aid the General Government in the suppression of rebellion, and the citizens of New-York are earnestly requested to aid, by advancing the necessary funds, to complete the arrangements, and provide the necessary uniforms, equipments, &c.

A meeting was held on Friday evening at the house of J. Kelly, No. 21 Irving-place, for the purpose of raising funds. Many well-known friends of the Fire Department were present. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions for that object.

Subscriptions will be received by any of the following named gentlemen:
John Decker, Chief Engineer, No 21 Elizabeth-st.
W. H. Wickham, Free't F. D., Wharf foot of Canal-st., or No. 54 South-st.
A. J. Delatour, Vice Pres't. F. D., No. 25½ Wall-st.
John R. Platt, Secretary F. D., No. 79 Murray-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer F. D., No. 34 Elizabeth st.
Henry A. Burr, President Board Trustees, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary Board Trustees, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.
Zophar Mills, Trustee, No. 144 Front-st.
A. F. Ockershausen, Trustee, No. 21 Rose-st.
Jas. F. Watkins, Trustee, No. 16 Catharine-st.
David Milliken, Ex-President.
Henry B. Venn, No. 384 Bowery.
James Kelly, No. 32 Chambers-st., and No. 21 Irving-place.
William Wright, of Maitland & Co., Beaver-st.
John A. Cregier, No. 65 Wall-st.
O. W. Brennan, No. 88 Elm-st.

At a meeting held at the same place, on Saturday evening, A. F. Ockershausen was chosen Chairman, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Secretary, and James Kelly, Treasurer. Over three thousand dollars was subscribed. It was also resolved, to meet every evening, until a sufficient amount is raised to pay for the uniforms, which are to be made up and furnished the regiment without delay. A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Chairman.
No. 25 Rose-st.

GEO. F. NESBITT, Secretary, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

ALERT HOSE, NO. 41.

At a special meeting of Alert Hose, No. 41 held at the carriage-house Monday evening, April 22, 1861, on motion, Mr. JAMES BARMORE was unanimously elected Chairman. The Chairman stated that the meeting was called to present one of our late members, R. C. MURPHY, Captain of Company C., of the N. Y. F. Zouaves, with a Sword, as a small token of our esteem. On presenting the same, the Chairman stated that he hoped he would use it with hon

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES E. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT four-story and basement marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker st, with vaults on both streets, 25 feet on Broadway and 75 feet back. Can be divided into two stores if required. The first and basement of the adjoining house, 25 feet wide by 75 feet deep, will be let with the above stores if required, in a manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a fine store, marble-front store, 22x70 feet, on the south side of Bleecker-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., be ween 12 and 1 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 673 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 79 SUMMIT-ST., a continuation of First place, a new well finished three-story and basement house, suitable for a small genteel family; has the modern improvements; will be repainted, put in complete order, and rented cheap to a good tenant. apply to J. G. PAYNTAR, Clothier, No. 217 Greenwich st., or to JULIUS BROWN, Agent, No. 271 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in complete order; modern improvements, and gas fixtures, corner Court-st. and 2d-place; large lot, 25x100; a very cheerful home and excellent neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent moderate. Inquire of GEO. W. BLAGKWALL, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with gas chandeliers, &c., No. 60 East 37th-st. Rent $800. Also the three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 119 East 26th-st.—rent $600; and the three-story house, No. 224 Elizabeth st, will be let very cheap, in floors or apartments. Apply to P. McCAFFERTY, No. 118 East 28th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—CLINTON-STREET, near Degraw, two 2-story, attic and basement houses, in good order, with large dry cellars and fine yards; lots, 20x100; gas and Nassau water; rent moderate and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 208 Clinton, corner of Degraw-st., or to CHAS. LENTMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST FLOOR, CONTAINING four pleasant rooms, with basement, also the second floor, containing five rooms in that fine building north-west corner of 45th-st and 6th-av.; has range, gas, bath, speaking tubes, &c.; also a store, large yard. For rent, which will be made low to a good tenant, apply to C. BUNCE, No. 25 West 54th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 96 Pacific-st., second door east of Henry-st., a minute's walk from South Ferry; has modern improvements; is a very desirable residence, and will be rented low to a good tenant. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—DESIRABLE FOR a genteel family; brown stone front, and all modern improvements; No. 36 West 12th st., near 5th-av. Apply to C. PARTUD, Jr., No. 36 West 15th-st. Also to rent, part of factory with steam-power, No. 138 West 27th-st; apply as above.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.

Y. E. PALMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal-st, or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 47th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of A. BEGER, 12 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, THREE MINUTES' walk from Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat at Harlem Bridge—Rent $200 a year—A cottage house containing 7 rooms, with an extra large lot filled with fruit and trees. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M, to W. H. DE LANCEY, JR., Nos 8 and 10 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, having all the modern improvements, three-story brick house, Nos. 86, 88, and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 220 West 31st-st., near 8th-av Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NORES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment dwelling, No. 75 Hudson-st, Jersey City, fronting the bay, and with fine view of the harbor and suitable for a gentleman doing business in the city. Rent, $400. Will put the house in good order on 1st of May. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement and under-cellar brick house in good order, and in a pleasant and heal hy neighborhood, corner of Putnam and Franklin avs. Water and gas in the house. Rent $225. Apply to J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 82 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn; has every convenience, and is a first-class neighborhood. To a good tenant will be let to suit the times. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or at the East River Bank, New-York.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, to a small, quiet, responsible family, 4 or 5 small pleasant rooms, including basement; gas, croton water, flower garden, &c.; halls furnished; location first-class. Rent $300 to $325. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or upon Mr. Ball, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE NEW THREE-story brick house, front courtyard and balcony, with good under-cellar, good location, with all modern improvements; 81st st., first house west of 3d-av., north side of the street. Apply at the second house adjoining.

TO LET—NO. 8 BEACH-ST.—A LARGE AND convenient brick house, three story and basement, with all modern improvements, in perfect order and at a reduced rent. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 32 Nassau-st.

A HOUSE TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the improvements, gas, bells, and double parlor, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, wardrobes, closets and pantries. Rent $18 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 637 3d-av., near 41th st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Rutgers-sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR PRIVATE STABLE, FEED STORE, or other unexceptionable business, the new building just completed in 34th-st., a few doors from the Northwest corner of 9th-av.; rent $250. Apply to JAMES BRETT, No. 561 6th-av., near 36th-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT FOUR-STORY AND cellar brick house, No. 51 East 31st-st., next door west of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; this is a very snug and convenient house. Apply to J. E. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

$800.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN No. 236 Union-st., 4-story house, with water, range, &c. Lot 25 feet front, running through to Hoyt-st.; garden attached. Inquire of VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 167 107TH-AV., CORNER OF 21ST-st., a first class house with gas fixtures and all modern improvements, three-story, high-stoop, with fountain in yard. Rent $550. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—NOS. 327 AND 329 WEST 35TH-ST., near 8th-av., a four-story brick, English basement house, in good order, with all modern improvements. Rent $400. Apply to DANIEL THOMPSON, No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick house, No. 69 West 25th-st, with gas fixtures; has been newly painted; has all the modern improvements; is in perfect order. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 26th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOTS IN 14th-st., south side, between 10th-av. and river; also, brick buildings, suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 165 CHARLES-ST. TO LET—TO A small family, from first of May, the second floor, five rooms, and back basement, five pantries; water, gas, separate meter, wash-house, nice yard, &c. The other part is occupied by four adults. Rent low.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st.; first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 263 William st.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND Broadway, a pleasant place, near westerly entrance of Central Park, a two-story house, barn, fruit, &c; 8th-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near; rent low. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with all modern improvements, and in first-rate order. Gas fixtures let with house. No. 100 East 32d-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. L. & B. S. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are elegant. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS AT No. 11 6th-st., to one or two families; water and waste-pipe on each floor. Also a basement floor; a store at No. 10 6th-st., near the market. Inquire as above.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE AND 6 HANDsomely shaded lots of ground, situated near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises. W. J. STEWART.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 203 West 23d st., consisting of 6 rooms, with 1 attic bedroom; the floor has gas and croton and water closet. Inquire of H. McBRIDE, on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of DeKalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE STORY AND basement house No. 269 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $450. Immediate possession given. Apply at 267 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar brick house with the modern improvements, in 32d-st., near 3d-av. Rent $400.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE-Graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DWELLING IN 21st-st.—old No 118, new No. 152. Apply to BOWNE & BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

SHOP TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR OF SHOP No. 70 West 25th st., 27 feet front by 25 feet deep. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 25th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the lower part of house, No. 125 Allen-st. Inquire 14 Jane-st., Sabbath or Wednesday.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, in large and small lots, at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDY, No. 138 Walker-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY MODERN house, No. 214 West 16th-st.; 3-story plain house, No. 204 West 14th-st; 3-story plain house, No. 235 East 35th st.; 3-story modern house, No. 91 East 29th st.; small modern house, No. 164 East 9th st.; No. 172 Thompson st.; 3-story modern house, No. 122 Thompson st; store, No. 249 Front-st.; 3-story house, No. 79 Greene-st.; house and vacant lot 100, &c., East 13th-st.; stable (rear) No. 25 Bond-st; vacant lots 55 and Broadway; lots on 57th-st. and 1st-av.; house and 7 lots, 30th-st. and 1st-av. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 53 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

No. 169 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; rent $1,100.

House and store, No. 64 Catherine-st.; rent $1,600.

No. 161 East 14th st.; rent $1,100.

No. 198 West 40th-st.; rent $600.

No. 31 Stuyvesant-st.; rent $750.

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

Nos. 144 146 and 152 East 13th-st., rent each..... $1,100

Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th-st., rent each..... 550

No. 289 Second-av., rent..... 900

No. 210 Second-av., rent..... 900

No. 148 East 13th-st., rent..... 1,200

No. 192 East 15th-st., rent..... 700

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 Tenth-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS TO SMALL families, grown persons preferred, two rooms, with fire-places, on the fourth floor front; rent, $6 50; also, room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms, front house, third floor, rear apartments; rent, $10 50; also, two rooms, kitchen and bedroom, on first floor, and large room in the attic, in Suffolk-st., near Grand. Apply at No. 153 Bowery.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE, IN A BEAUtiful neighborhood up town, three doors from Broadway, a 30 by 50 feet new four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, having all the late improvements and gas fixtures. Rent lower than any other of its class and location. Apply to Dr. A. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway, or JOHN S. AMES, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone front house No. 149 9th-st., containing all the modern improvements, with mantel and pier glasses and cornices, conservatory in the rear. Also, house No. 109 9th-st. The houses are in perfect order, and will be rented low to small families. Inquire of C. H. LILLENTHAL, No. 221 Washington st.

SHOP ROOM, WITH POWER.—A SMALL, neat shop, with power, (near lower part of Hudson-st.,) may be had for the manufacture of any small article which may be in demand for Government purpose, and a moderate amount of capital would be furnished to facilitate the business. Address S. T. & CO., Box No. 117 Times Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye st., being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILLE, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL HOUSE IN ST. MARK'S-place, near 2d-av.; finest location in the street; rent $650; possession immediately; the desirable house No. 66 East 27th-st; rent $800; and handsome dwel ing No. 391 4th-av., near 28th-st., $460. Inquire of C. PITT & SON, No. 66 Lafayette place.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND HIGH-BASEment house No. 247 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs; has all the modern improvements; 3 rooms deep; gas fixtures, &c. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Rent $760. Apply to A. REIFF, No. 201 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-STORY and basement brick house No 60 East 28th st., with modern improvements, in good order, and rented very desirable. Gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., for sale cheap if desired. Apply as above.

TO LET LOW—FOR BUSINESS, STORAGE OR manufacturing, in parts to suit tenants, the five-story extra strong store No 13 Thames-st, corner of Trinity place. Dimensions 32 by 87 feet, and has fine light. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND counter cellar house; has all improvements all in fine order. Can be seen at any time. Situated between 5th and 6th avs., No. 95 West 11th-st. Inquire of E. S. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., New York.

TO LET—$800 RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements and the location very desirable, overlooking the Park, No. 167 East 16th st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

CORNER PROPERTY IN FULTON-ST. TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 112 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch; size 25x33 feet. Apply to F. E. STRONG, No. 76 William-st., 2d floor, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, at No 199 West 22d-st, between 8th and 9th avs.; will be let for about half the usual rent to a good tenant. Apply to B. WALES, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brab stone front houses Nos. 69, 71 and 73 West 45th-st., in good order and with modern improvements. Rent $750. Apply to ALBERT HORN, No. 451 Beaver st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 68 CORTLANDT-ST., cor. of Washington-st.; store No. 70 Cortlandt-st. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER. No. 22 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 7 CARROLL-PLACE, Bleecker-st. Apply to JOHN ATTRIDGE & SON, No. 591 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—10 miles on the Harlem Railroad, and near a depôt. The house is in excellent order, nicely furnished, and pleasantly located, with plenty of choice fruit, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. B. HARRIOTT, No. 139 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR SIX months from May 1, for $550, in a most desirable location, and everything ready for immediate occupancy. Will be rented only to a family of adults; no boarders allowed; security required. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-office.

HO! FOR THE DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY.—Furnished house to let for six months, the occupant desiring to go to do service for his country. The house is elegantly and completely furnished near Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) finely furnished, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms and cards of admission apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room 11.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT, LARGE, FURNISHED house and four acres of ground, beautifully laid out, at Clifton, Staten Island; also, a fine house on Bergen Hill, near the horse railroad. Apply to P. G. VOUGHT, No. 4 Pine-st., New York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, NEAR COZZENS', West Point, a cottage with 15 rooms furnished; flower, fruit and vegetable garden attached. Inquire of G. W. READ, No. 128 Chambers-st., or to B. F. RILEY, upon the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT.—TO rent, a cottage near Llewelyn Park, North Orange, furnished or unfurnished; one acre of land attached; plenty of shade and fruit. Inquire of GEO. BROWN, Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to let for one year, to a private family only. It is delightfully located in 34th-st., near Broadway. Rent $2,000 to a desirable tenant. Inquire at No. 114 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED cottage at Astoria, L. I. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 36 East 12th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,066 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—19TH WARD, ONE of those elegant, new, two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, on Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, finished with modern improvements, gas, range and water. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM LAMB, Builder.

Eight minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS house on 2d-av., near 51st-st., with furniture or without furniture; three-story and basement high stoop house, with all the extra modern improvements. Also, a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., or No. 315 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 3d and 4th sts., between north 8th and 9th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 3d sts.

WESTERN LANDS AND FARM MORTGAGES in Ohio, with money, to exchange for good productive real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. M. W., Box No. 1,843, Post-office,

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements rents $450 to $800. C. COCKCROFT, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This well-known Summer resort will be ready for the reception of visitors on 15th May. It is finely located with extensive grounds. Trains leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30 and 4:40 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FROM forty to seventy miles up the Harlem or Hudson River Railroad; a good sized house, in a pleasant location, with a few acres of land, stable, &c; address, stating rent and full particulars, J. W. B., care Mrs. Webster, No. 1 Depau-place, New-York.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.

DANIEL COAL at $13 per ton,

Screened and delivered to any part of the City.

Coal Yard, No. 241 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN the most desirable portion of the most desirable part of the suburbs of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, built of stone and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, but excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST FINELY LOcated sites on the Hudson River, half an hour by railroad from 31st-st., three minutes from depôt, fifteen minutes to steamboat on Harlem River, and about one hour's drive to the City on the Bloomingdale Road and through the Central Park. The house is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of both rivers. It is of modern construction, having full-sized rooms, ample closets and pantries, store-room, bath-room, water closet, hot and cold water, range, furnace, and large cisterns near the kitchen. The house is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. The grounds contain about five acres under superior cultivation, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, large garden, grapery stable, carriage house, hen-house and ice house, filled. Also, a bathing house attached to the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

A CARD.—THE ELEGANT ITALIAN VILLA, late the residence of J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., adjoining the country seats of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend and Fellows, will be prepared by its present occupant for the reception of three or four first-class families, who may require accommodations for the Summer. Those desiring to unite the comforts and luxuries of a city home with the retirement and simplicity of a rural life, will find this a desirable opportunity. Magnificent ocean view, private bathing ground, fine lawns, woodland hill and meadow; fresh milk and vegetables; stabling accommodations. Accessible every hour by steamboat to Clifton, Staten Island, from which it is a pleasant walk. Omnibus from ferry. Apply on the premises, or for references and cards of address, to J. F. D. LANIER, Esq., No. 42 Wall-st.; JAS. F. WHITNEY, Esq., No. 2 Broadway; A. S. BARNES, Esq. 51 Joan-st

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY OR JUNE, for five or six months, a country residence in Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, 40 miles from the City, containing 16 large and well-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c. The house is surrounded by a large and spacious lawn, well shaded by forest and fruit trees, a large garden well supplied with small fruit, orchard, &c.; large carriage house, with stables for horses attached, an ice-house well filled, and all other conveniences necessary for a gentleman's residence; good neighborhood; schools and churches within a short distance. For particulars address FARMER, Mount Kisco Post-office, Westchester County, and it will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad; with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—SITUated on the Wallkill River, 12 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores and churches. For healthfulness, fine drives, and beautiful scenery, in a rich valley with Shawangunk, Catskill and Fishkill mountains in the distance, this location is hardly surpassed. About half acre of ground, with fine garden, and privilege for horses, carriage and cow. The splendid farm, attached to mansion, is for sale; and another, of first quality, on same river, subject to present lease. Each will pay 7 per cent., as an investment. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk, N. Y.

GEORGE G. GRAHAM

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with a tower. It contains 2 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, $600, or, with less land, $400. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house containing 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN SOLTON, Pelham.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE HOTEL property situated at Little River, Shrewsbury, N. J., consisting of four acres of land, a large and commodious hotel, containing forty rooms and furnished throughout. Also, a two-story dwelling, together with out-buildings, will be sold at a great sacrifice. For particulars, inquire at No. 51 Market-st., TRYON & MILLER, or of J. FRY, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR—A small neat cottage, containing 3 rooms on the first floor and the same on the second floor, cellar under the whole; situated on Harlem River, ¼ mile above the High Bridge one minutes' walk from Morris' landing, where the Harlem River steamboats touch frequently. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x280; fine view of mountain; within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortlandt-st. Rent $500. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With 4 or 8 acres; 3 minutes' walk from Annadale Station, on Staten Island Railroad, 1 hour from Whitehall; house has 11 rooms, cupola and piazza; shade trees; fine view, facilities for bathing and fishing; rent, $200 from April 15 to Nov. 15. Apply at No. 119 John-st., wie store.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO RENT, FOR SALE or exchange, a beautiful country seat of four acres, near the Bay and depôt; fine mansion; fruits and flowers; only 36 miles from New-York.

DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The Gothic cottage house situate on Clark's Hill, within seven minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 11 rooms, gas, &c., with two acres of land, good orchard, shade and fruit trees; rent $350. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage, on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant a lady. Would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house, with modern improvements, garden and stable, situated on Broadway, corner of Prospect st., five minutes' walk from the depôt. Inquire of C. E. WARING, Yonkers, N. Y., or WM. TRUSLOW, No. 954 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO STORY double house, in good order, in West Farms, Westchester County, pleasantly situated, with the garden and stable attached. To a purchaser the terms will be made easy, or to a good tenant low. Inquire of JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—A brick Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, with two acres of land, situated on high grounds and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES A REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., or Box No. 451 Post-office.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN A PLEASant and picturesque location 20 miles from the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings, with coach-house garden, orchard, grounds, &c. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich, corner of Dey-st.

TO LET.—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1¼ HOURS' ride from New-York, and within five minutes' walk from the depôt; a pleasant country residence, with from one to fifty acres of land. Terms moderate. Apply to MILLER, BROS., No. 205 8th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY house, with large garden, &c., centrally located in the village of Newtown, L. I., convenient to stages and cars, churches and schools. Rent $200. Apply to J. G. PAYNTAR, clothier, No. 217 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FURNISHED cottages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BENJAMIN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED house for sale or to let, at Morristown, N. J., corner of South and Elm sts; house furnished with water and gas; 2¾ acres of land, with outbuildings

H. H. STATESBURY, Nos 75 to 83 Duane-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT STAPLETON, STATEN Island, situated on Wright-st.; has a fine garden. Rent $225. Apply on premises, or to F. C. NIKBUHR, No. 20 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT COTTAGE, NEAR the Hastings' Station of Hudson River Railroad. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN; it is furnished with gas, bath-room, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar st.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET—A PLEASANT LITTLE COUNTRY house, near Green's farms, Connecticut. Fruit and garden. Address Box No. 34, Westport, Conn.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE HEALTHY FEMALE orphan, one year old. Ladies wishing to adopt her call at the corner of 4th-st. and North 9th-st., Brooklyn E. D., in the grocery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND three single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a first-class house, with all the improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Wall and Fulton Ferries; references exchanged; no moving in May.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 113 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—THIRTY MINUTES' OF WALL and Canal sts., in a new house most healthily and pleasantly situated in Hoboken, 5 minutes' from Elysian fields. Partial board for two friends, with an educated English family, at $4 50 each. Apply to J. HALL, No. 4 Wall-st., third floor. References.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had, either furnished or unfurnished, or would be rented separately, with board; also a back room for a single gentleman. References given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen who desire really neat and genteel board at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 17 Ashland-place, Ferry-st., between Waverly-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT Rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDSOMEly furnished rooms on the second or third floor of a first-class house, and in a small private family, to let with board. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address X. O., Box No. 171 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a house desirably located, containing all the modern improvements, and where but few boarders are taken. References exchanged. Apply at No. 44 West Washington-place.

BOARDING—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire 2d floor, separate or together, to a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR two families, can secure pleasant rooms on second floor; location unsurpassed. Also, two single rooms, situated near Broadway, No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms on the second floor, can be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th st., between the 5

AUCTION SALES.

Evans & Case, Auctioneers.

CITY BAILIWICK.

On the Grounds, Bound and Hart sts.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 341 Fulton st.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

Catalogues ready on day of sale.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

STORE No. 43 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK,

300 CASES SILK GOODS.

300 CASES RIBBONS.

300 CARTONS RIBBONS.

300 CARTONS FLOWERS.

HENRY H. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SUPERIOR SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, IMPORTED FROM PARIS, AT AUCTION, AT THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), APRIL 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT No. 23 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

The entire elegant and costly furniture, comprising a modified Aubusson carpet, parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, the property of a family leaving the city, and the whole of the superb appointments of the mansion, including the elegant Brussels carpets, rich curtains, mirrors, pictures, bronzes, &c., will be sold at public auction, by order of the owner, at the above residence, No. 23 East 14th-st., near Broadway.

The furniture is of the most elegant and costly description, and has been selected with the greatest care by the owner, who has spared no expense in the purchase of the most elegant and costly articles.

The parlor furniture is of the richest description, and is upholstered in the finest Lyons velvet, and consists of a magnificent Aubusson carpet, of the most elegant design and coloring, made to order; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. sofas, upholstered in the finest Lyons velvet; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. arm-chairs, upholstered in the finest Lyons velvet; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. ottomans, upholstered in the finest Lyons velvet; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. tables, with marble tops; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. gilt-frame mirrors, with marble slabs; a pair of elegant Louis XIV. gilt-frame pier

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

I called, deemed to be disposed to do his duty—providing he knew what it was, and could do it safely. He was in a high state of excitement when I mentioned my name and pass. He manifested a disposition to be civil, and to give me information, but was evidently afraid that I was a Northern aggressor, with whom it was indiscreet for him to be in too close communication. Seeing his condition, I left him and went out in the crowd to gather public opinion again.

You have probably got over being astonished at the inventive genius of the Secessionists—for, contrary to popular tradition, they prove the inventors of the age—the inventors of cobwebs. The crowd was feasted with such food. At one time Government had backed down—then it was going ahead; Virginia was coming—Virginia was not coming. The New-Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, the Massachusetts men and the Rhode Islanders, were at one time marching one hundred abreast over the State, looking neither to the right nor the left—at another, no "d—d Yankee" would dare thus to pollute the sacred soil of Maryland. One told that Fort McHenry had been blown up—another that it was going to "shell" the city—a third that it was only garrisoned by a handful, while a fourth was positive that at least a force double the full war allotment was within its walls. There was some talk that the fort would be attacked, but the opinion that there was a full garrison having generally obtained, the attacking part of the programme was postponed. Though large crowds remained in the streets until morning, there were no unusual events transpired. Curiosity to see what was going on appeared to be the prevailing motive with those who were tramping about.

This morning the Baltimore and Washington Company refused to send out the regular passenger train for the Capital, to the great dismay of a number of gentlemen who professed an intense anxiety to "join their regiments in Virginia." As they were all "officers," and as there was a large crowd, the regiments in Virginia must be sadly deficient in commanding material on account of the failure of the train.

About 6 o'clock, however, a special train was made ready to take the Mayor, and a Committee of citizens, over to Washington. Their mission was understood to be directed to an effort to induce the Government not to let any more troops from the North pass through or *around* Baltimore. Mr. Dobbin, one of the Committee, and said to be a prominent man here, assured me *if that could be arranged*, there would be no further disturbance—as if after such a concession, it could make any odds what occurred to the Government that made it.

About 8 o'clock, the streets began again to be crowded. The bar-rooms and public resorts were closed, so that the incentive to precipitate action might not be too readily accessible. Nevertheless, there was much excitement, and among the crowds this morning there were many men from the country, who carried shot and duck guns, and old-fashioned horse-pistols, such as the "Maryland line" might have carried from the first to the present war. The best weapons appeared to be in the hands of young men—boys of eighteen—with the physique and dress and style of deportment cultivated by the "Hook Boys" and "Dead Rabbits" of New-York—as villainous-looking compounds of reckless rascality as were ever produced in any community.

About 10 o'clock, a cry was raised that 3,000 Pennsylvania troops were at the Calvert-street dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and were about to take up their line of march *through* the city. With a portion of the crowd, I made my way to the dépôt to find it by far the most quiet place in the city. There it was said that the 3,000 were at Pikesville, about fifteen miles from the city, and were going to fight their way *around* the city. The crowd did not seem disposed to interfere with a movement that required a preliminary tramp of fifteen miles through a heavy sand. But the city authorities, however, rapidly, organized and armed some three or four companies and sent them towards Pikesville. Ten of the Adams' Express wagons passed up Baltimore, loaded with armed men. In one or two there were a number of mattresses, as if wounded men were anticipated. A company of cavalry also started for Pikesville, I supposed to sustain the infantry that had been Expressed. Almost before the last of the expedition had left the city limits, word was telegraphed to Marshal Kane by Mayor Brown, from Washington, *that the Government had ordered the Pennsylvania troops* back to *Harrisburgh*. It seemed incredible, but, of course, satisfactory to the belligerents. How could they fail to feel their valor satiated, when the Government had abandoned its purpose, at the significant nod and ominous outgivings of a mob?

All through the day, the accessions from the country were coming in. Sometimes a squad of infantry, sometimes a troop of horse, and once a small park of artillery. It was nothing extraordinary to see a "solitary horseman" riding in from the counties, with shot gun, powder-horn and flask. Some came with provender lashed to the saddle, prepared to picket out for the night. Boys came with their fathers, accoutred apparently with the war sword and holster-pistols that had done service a century ago. There were strange contrasts between the stern, solemn bearing of the father, and the buoyant, excited enthusiastic expressions of the boy's face. I had frequent talks with these people, and could not but be impressed with their devotion and patriotism; for, mistaken as they were, they were none the less actuated by the most unselfish spirit of loyalty. They hardly knew, any of them, for what they had so suddenly came to Baltimore. They had a vague idea, only, that Maryland had been invaded, and that it was the solemn duty of her sons to protect their soil from the encroachments of an invading force. With one of these young recruits—a noble, brave, and enthusiastic young fellow, I took the trouble to become intimate, to see what was the undercurrent carrying him and his companions into the vortex of disunion. Fancy one of our well-to-do farmer's sons suddenly transformed into a soldier, or, rather, volunteer. Equip him with the old-style sword and scabbard, and holster pistols—the latter, at least, eighteen inches long, and stuck under his sword-belt, very much as a pirate captain of the stage would arrange his private-battery. Upon his coat pin the last emblem of secession, two waving Confederate flags, held in the coils of a huge serpent, and you have the picture of a class. Not very inviting, you will think. Perhaps not: and yet if you will look a little closer, you will see beneath the excitement of the moment, a true though mistaken loyalty; you will see, too, that a strata of romance underlies this warlike demonstration, if you will notice, as our young recruit frequently does, the sprig of evergreen and the embedded rosebud on his heart, that is but half concealed by his single-breasted military coat. At first he talks warmly and with state pride of the cause in which he is enlisted, but in a short time he betrays his ignorance of the movements which preceded the action of Maryland. He is a son of the soil, and like a true son, is ready to die for the honor of his State. Upon such a man, it does not need much argument. If you talk earnestly with him, it will not be long before the old love will come back—for the Stars and Stripes to supplant the emblem of rebellion. It was pleasant, as we progressed in the discussion of events, to see his hand moving irresistibly up to the secession card on his breast, and to see that when he said good-day, with an expression of hope that the cloud of war would be dispelled, there was no vestige left of the twin-fanners of rebellion, save of the serpent that entwined them in his folds. I presume this man was but a type of all his class.

MONDAY, April 22, 1861.

Sunday night passed off without any acts of violence, and with but little manifestations of excitement. The police authorities took possession of the telegraph, and were careful that no information should be transmitted northward.

I visited Fort McHenry yesterday. It was fully garrisoned and provisioned, and there was no indications of any feeling of danger. The steamer *Spaulding* lay off the fort, landing troops, which were said to be one of the Massachusetts Regiments that was ordered to protect the Navy-yard at Norfolk. The abandonment of that station rendered their presence there unnecessary.

The regular trains to the North have all been stopped. Passengers in that direction have to go thirty-five to forty miles *by* carriage, either to Havre de Grace [illegible] the Philadelphia route, or to York on the [illegible] route.

The business men of Baltimore are to be utterly ruined by the extraordinary position into which she has been precipitated through the action of the mob. Commerce, [illegible] and the great commercial advantages and facilities which she once enjoyed, can never be restored. Those engaged in trade have no part in exciting troubles, except to suffer. They talk readily enough with me of the fortunes and disasters of their position, but they are afraid to speak to anybody not known to be devoted to the National Government. The mob has them in complete subjection—and yet I have no doubt that by concerted and resolute action the business men of Baltimore would put down this revolution.

The State of Maryland is ill prepared to enter upon a war. As near as I can ascertain, there are not to exceed seven thousand stand of arms and eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery in the possession of the authorities. Many of them were taken from the stores by the mob, and all have been distributed. There are no large supplies of ammunition on hand, the powder manufacturers of the State having been engaged the last six months in supplying the South. Whatever munitions were in the city, the city authorities have taken.

The Legislature of the State is called to assemble in this city on the 25th inst. The call is not issued by the Governor, but is made by Mr. Coleman Yellott, a member from this city. It will doubtless be responded to, and probably be followed by a formal act of secession. Where niggers are nobodies, 87,188 who are in bondage on the soil of Maryland, will probably control the destinies of the 599,846 men and women who constitute her free population. The Government might stop this—if it would. But the Government has not yet realized fully its position. It respects State rights now, as interpreted by an irresponsible mob, that it must eventually trample upon, when they are backed by thousands of resolute, earnest and honest armed men. When the Government might arrest secession, by sustaining the wealth and enterprise of Maryland, it falters, for fear of aggression, and yet before this coming contest ends, the State of Maryland must be a tented field, and her soil one vast battle-ground, upon which will be obliterated law, public order and private rights. The ounce of preventive the Government will not administer, though it knows it, a pound will be required to effect a cure.

The Government will probably abandon the passage through Baltimore, and concentrate its strength upon the Annapolis route, as the one most easily to be maintained.

The hotels here are crowded with people from the Southern States *en route* for the North, where there is safety for freemen and property. I have conversed with several Virginians, who say their State is a powder magazine—is threatened with an explosion that will annihilate her population, and make desolate her territory.

LEO.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

We learn from undoubted authority that the Seventh Regiment which left Philadelphia in the *Boston* and came up the Chesapeake, arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday. They were met there by a remonstrance from Gov. Hicks against their landing as was also the Massachusetts regiment which arrived at the same time. Both regiments landed upon the grounds belonging to the United States and remained there, awaiting orders from Washington, at the time the messenger left.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Monday, April 22.

The demonstrations along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were but slight.

At Harper's Ferry there were about 5,000 Virginia troops.

A representation of the Union sentiment of Brooke, Hancock and Marshall counties were sent to this city to-day, to learn what action the Union men of this County proposed taking, in view of the demonstrations in the eastern part of the State, and to concert some measures. No special action was take but it is quite likely a Convention of the western counties will soon be called to take into consideration the propriety of a division of the State.

Late advices from Morgantown and Monongahela Counties represent the Union feeling as being very strong.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in this city to-day, and all has been quiet.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, April 23.

The city is without the least excitement. The Union sentiment is buoyant.

A large meeting was held at Clarksburgh, Harrison County, yesterday. Resolutions were adopted censuring severely the course being pursued by Gov. Letcher and the Eastern Virginians. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet the delegates from the Northwestern Counties, in Wheeling, May 13, to determine what course should be taken in the present emergency.

The facilities for obtaining news are very meagre, but reports thus far received speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment of Western Virginia.

VIGILANCE OF THE COAST GUARD.

The Coast-guard steamer *Merbury*, Capt. Lowber, yesterday took possession of the schooner *Hannah Martin*, from Boston for Baltimore; also, of the three-masted schooner *E. R. Bennett*, bound to Norfolk, with beef, pork, whisky, corn, clothing, &c. They were towed to the Navy-yard.

The steamer *Vixen* is on similar duty, at Throgg's Neck, the entrance of Long Island Sound.

A PRIVATEER.

The bark *Grapeshot*, laying at Wheeler Basin, is an object of surpicion to the authorities. The Captain, either through a spirit of braggadocia or weakness, asserts his determination to defend his flag (she belongs to New-Orleans) to the last; says she is bound privateering, and considers the fact of having the words New-Orleans on her stern as the only ornament about her. She will be taken good care of.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

A detachment of United States troops left Governor's Island on Monday night for some Southern destination. It is said they are intended to reinforce a a large company under orders to join Fort Monroe. They belonged to the permanent party of Fort Columbus.

Yesterday was another busy day at the recruiting offices. Applicants began to apply as early as 9 o'clock, and some of them exhibited the most enthusiastic desire to join the service. The figures are: Army, Cedar-street, 3; Chatham-street, 5; for the Navy, Cherry-street, 35—Total, 43.

A SOUTHERN OFFICER ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS VESSEL FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

One of the most startling instances of secession impudence yet attempted, was tried on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday night. The Captain of the Surveying vessel *Varina* very quietly endeavored to move down the river with his vessel, having an idea, as is reported, to take her "down South to Dixie." Whatever his real intentions were, the crew suspected that something was going on wrong, and succeeded in communicating their feelings to the Commander of the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*. A "line" was thrown across the stream; the *Varina* unmanned, put out of commission very unceremoniously, and her ship's company transferred to "the Guardo. She now lies empty in the stream. The men cheered lustily for the Union, and hooted down "treason" as they left the *Varina*.

THE FIRST SPECIAL MAN-OF-WAR COMMISSIONED FOR THE BLOCKADE.

On Monday the brig-of-war *Perry* completed her readiness for sea; on yesterday her flag was hoisted from the peak. At 12 o'clock a crew from the receiving ship was put on board, and the little craft turned over by Capt. Foote, to her officers. The ensign was sent up at one, and the vessel declared, formally, in commission. The *Perry* is one of the three brigs on the Navy Register, is 240 tons burthen, and was built at Norfolk, in 1843. She last served in South America with the Paraguay fleet, of which Commodore Shubrick was commander-in-chief. She took on board a very heavy armament of six guns, over 480 rounds of shot and shell, and the usual allowance of muskets, carbines, swords, pistols, and boarding pikes. Her destination is one of the blockaded ports—Mobile, we heard, but this is not certain. The officers of the *Perry* are: Commander Glasson, Lieuts. McDermott, Whiting, Bowers, (volunteer,) Dr. Guion. The *Perry* sailed at 1 P. M.

The steamer *Monticello*, bought from Cromwell by the Government, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday. Work commenced on her immediately.

The *Monticello* has gone around to the Navy-yard, to be altered into a gunboat.

Berths and stalls for horses are being put up on the *Montgomery*.

ACTIVITY AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

Great activity continues at the Navy-yard.

The *Minnesota* has on board a large proportion of her stores and armament, they being put on board to-day.

The *Mississippi* is being got in readiness with the greatest rapidity.

The *Colorado* will be *ready for sea* in ten days.

The *Niagara* is reported off Cape Cod, and will probably arrive during the night.

Recruits for the Navy are continually arriving.

The "South End Free Blues," 80 men, consisting of ship caulkers and hardy mechanics, have enlisted for the war and reported to the Governor to-day.

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is signaled off Hull.

A VESSEL FROM LIVERPOOL IN DANGER.

Capt. Newell, of the schooner *T. A. French*, arrived to day from Suffolk, Va., informs us that the ship *Sally Booth*, from Liverpool and Tybee for Hampton Roads for orders, had passed into Lynn Haven by a Norfolk pilot, and who had refused to take him to sea again. The captain expected to be taken as a prize to the Southern Confederacy.

PHILADELPHIA ICE-BOAT IN SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

The Philadelphia city ice-boat has been tendered the Government by the authorities. She is now under steam for special service.

ARMS ON OUTWARD-BOUND VESSELS.

Our outward-bound fleet do not go armed to any extent. Our fellow-citizen, Capt. Rice, of the brig Echo, of the Port-au-Prince trade, has extra men, a large pivot gun, and plenty of small arms. His consignees are not disposed to discontinue their trade.

OFF FOR THE WAR.

Departure of two New-York City Regiments.

The 8th and 69th off for the Seat of War—Tremendous outpouring of the People—Dangerous overcrowding of the Transport Steamers.

The City of New-York yesterday saw another of those days which are to be memorable in history. The Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyon, and the Sixty-ninth, Col. Corcoran, commanding, embarked for the seat of war, the two commands numbering nearly or quite three thousand men. As on previous occasions of the departure of troops, the whole City turned out to bid them Godspeed in defence of the Government, and rendered the whole line of their march through Broadway and the side streets through which they approached their respective steamers, a perfect ovation.

The Sixty-ninth formed in Great Jones-street, the right resting on Broadway. Long before the troops made their appearance, the neighboring thoroughfares were completely choked up with people, eager to catch a glance—perhaps a last one—of the familiar faces of friends before they should embark. The rush for positions in the regiment was tremendous, and thousands who have been enrolled, were left behind. In consequence of the orders of the Major-General, that not more than a thousand men, all told, should be taken from the City. The day was intensely warm, and the people who had assembled in such dense masses evidently suffered much from the heat and for the want of air. It is estimated that there were about 1,200 men in the Regiment, and the great difficulty was to separate the men, who applied in groups and all insisted on going.

Unexpected delay was occasioned in the formation of the line, by the lateness of the delivery of the muskets, blankets, &c., which had been ordered for the Regiment, but which the Colonel could not procure in season to enable him to have them distributed to his men in proper time. The Colonel and several members of his staff, and even the line officers, had been occupied almost throughout the entire twenty-four hours preceding the departure of the Regiment, endeavoring to secure the necessary equipments, but partially failed of success until a late hour in the morning. As soon as the blankets, caps, arms, &c., had been distributed, the men were ordered to proceed from the Colonel's head-quarters, in Spring-street, to the parade-ground in Great Jones street, where the Colonel made his appearance in full uniform, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Corcoran had but just recovered from a severe illness, and seemed much worn and emaciated, but buoyed up by the enthusiasm of his officers and men, as well as by the gratification afforded him of first responding to the call of his country immediately after his release from the Court-martial. He moved along the line of the Regiment with an elastic step, and issued his orders with unwonted vigor and cheerfulness. As soon as he was enabled to get the recruits arranged in the Companies to which they belonged, he gave orders to form into columns, and shortly before 3 o'clock the Regiment took up the line of march.

The Phœnix Brigade performed escort duty. They numbered some six hundred men. They had a brass field-piece, belonging to the Engineer corps of the Regiment, which they continued to fire at intervals throughout the line of march. A large company of firemen, members of 18 Truck, who volunteered their services to the Colonel for special police duty, worked the gun under the directions of one of Capt. Kirker's Company of Engineers.

When Sergeant-Major Murray, bearing the magnificent national standard of the Regiment, and the Color Sergeant, with a splendid silk Star-Spangled Banner, also the property of the Regiment, appear in Great Jones-street and unfurled the united standards of Old Ireland and Young America, the enthusiasm of the soldiers and of the surrounding masses was wholly indescribable. All along Broadway the multitude shouted their huzzas, and from windows and house-tops waved flags and handkerchiefs; the members, as they recognized familiar faces, raising their hats and responding enthusiastically. So densely packed was he route that the regiment were obliged to march in file. Some five hundred persons who had been left out, determined to stick by their favorite regiment as long as possible, and accompanied them the whole way to the boat.

About 5 o'clock the regiment reached Pier No. 4, North River. Here a most interesting spectacle was exhibited. In every direction people had clambered into the rigging of the vessels; they covered the tops of the pier-sheds and houses, and every place where a view could be obtained.

Hon. John McCunn, City Judge and Colonel of the Seventy-fifth Rifles, goes with the Sixty-ninth as acting Commandant of the Engineer Corps; and when his own regiment, which is now rapidly filling up its its ranks, chiefly from amongst the naturalized citizens, shall have received marching orders, the Colonel means to return and assume the command.

Capt. Kirkle, of the Engineer Corps, and Major Bagley, remain behind for the present, to attend to the business arrangements of the regiment.

Having already received the Albany Regiment of 600 men on board, the addition of the 1,200 of the Sixty-ninth crowded the steamer almost to suffocation.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTH.

The Eighth Regiment, comprising the entire regiment and a large number of volunteers, embarked on board of the steamer *Alabama*, from the foot of North Moore-st. If possible, the enthusiasm and excitement which attended the march of the Sixty-ninth, was increased when this noble regiment passed from their armory to the steamer. They carry with them 36 horses, five field pieces, and ammunition wagons to match. They got away from the pier about 7 o'clock P. M., the neighboring steamers and vessels saluting the regiment with guns, steam whistles, bells and dipping of flags. Both regiments went with sealed orders as to their destination.

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

ITHACA, Tuesday, April 23.

The Tompkins County Bank have tendered the Governor $25,000.

A volunteer company was organized this morning, numbering 65 men.

A relief fund for the families of volunteers has just been started, headed with $1,000 from one man.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23.

A grand Union meeting was held in old Cambridge, Washington County, this A. M.

About one of the most enthusiastic Union meetings was held in the little white Church, in this place, last evening. B. F. McNott was called to the Chair, and R. K. Crocker appointed Secretary. Judge Allen and others addressed the meeting. The Salem Brass Band and a Glee Club enlivened the meeting. Thirty-five volunteers enrolled under Capt. John McKie as Captain, and the citizens subscribed $2,500 for the support of the families.

ALBANY, Monday, April 22.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic Union meeting was held at the Capital this evening. E. Corning presided. Speeches were delivered by ex-Attorney General Tremaine, John R. Porter and Mr. Nott, pledging the Democratic party to stand firm in the protection and preservation of the Union. About 8,000 people were present, and the remarks of the respective speakers were received with enthusiastic applause. A committee of twenty of the most influential citizens were appointed to obtain subscriptions for the aid of the families of the volunteers. A very large number of patriotic resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Common Council Committee have resolved upon appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteers.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 23.

The Military Department is full of activity this morning. Applications for uniforms and commissions are rushing in rapidly. Some difficulty is at present experienced in uniforming companies rapidly enough, [illegible] by which supply will be [illegible]

The Twentieth Regiment, of Union County, Capt. Peary, received immediate marching orders this morning for Washington, *viâ* New-York.

The Board under the $3 000,00 bill are meeting at the present time.

Some activity has prevailed in the State Department all day. The meeting of the Board of State officers, under the $3 000,000 bill, was private, but it is understood that some technical opposition was made to the orders issued by the Governor, allowing companies to be inspected and commissioned when 32 names have been enrolled, on the ground that it was contrary to the law. The Governor, however, seems to act with energy, even if compelled to depart from the strict letter of the bungling and inefficient law.

Secretary of State, Jones, introduced a resolution giving the Governor authority to act alone on all cases of emergency.

Applications come in so rapidly that before the end of the week they will probably reach 50,000. The further applications from Albany are refused till other parts of the State re heard from. Only 10,000 men will be received at present at the New-York dépôt, 3,500 in Albany, and 3,500 in Elmira.

The following United States officers have been detailed for duty:

Capt. W. L. Elliott, from the Carlisle Barracks; Capt. Tidball, from Buffalo to Elmira; and Major Sitgreaves to Albany.

Since noon yesterday thirty-five Companies have made application for the necessary papers, making the entire number of enrollment one hundred and fourteen Companies.

The process of enrollment and muster is as follows: When a company of thirty-two or more has volunteered, the roll must be sent to the Adjutant-General. That officer, upon receipt of the roll, will request the inspector of the locality to review them. When accepted, the inspector sends the roll with the names of the officers selected by the company to the Adjutant-General who will mark out and forward commisions to officers. All this can be effected without personal attendance at the office in this city. The muster rolls are the authority of the Department in paying off men. They must therefore be sent separate from, and in addition to, the applications. The Inspectors cannot be too particular in making them complete. The muster roll must contain the name in full, age, nationality, residence of men, and the Inspector's certificate must be attached at the end of the roll.

The rolls of the Scott Life Guard, Col. E. M. Hudson, are complete.

The United Turners' Rifle Company, of New-York, offer their services to the Governor, and will be accepted.

The Ogdensburgh Volunteers leave to morrow for Albany. The Rensselaer Railroad Company tenders them a free passage.

The Uti a Citizens' Corps, Capt. McQuade, will be here to-morrow.

Capt. Butler's company of Zouaves, eighty men, from Syracuse, arrived to-day.

POTSDAM, Tuesday, April 23.

A company of eighty volunteers, under the command of Capt. Pomeroy, leave here immediately for the seat of war. This company volunteered, and was organized at once. Five thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens to aid the families of volunteers. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevails here.

SAG HARBOR, Tuesday, April 23.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this place convened last night at Washington Hall, to take measures to provide for the families of those who enlist in defence of their country. Rev. Edward Hooper, of the Presbyterian Church, presided. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. All persons pledged their lives in defence of the Constitution, the Union, and the Stars and Stripes.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Tuesday, April 23.

At a meeting of the citizens of all parties held here to-day, after brief remarks by E. E. Davis and Joseph Porter, resolutions to support the Government were passed, and the sum of $5,000 was subscribed on the spot for the support of the families of those of our citizens who should enlist.

BATAVIA, Tuesday, April 23.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in order to raise a fund for the families of the volunteers. Speeches were made by Hon. P. L. Tracy, Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Rev. Everard Kempsall, and others. About $4,000 were raised at once.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, April 22.

The Citizens' Corps were inspected to-day, and mustered into the State service. Six other companies are already completed, and at least ten companies will respond to a call at the shortest notice.

AUBURN, Monday, April 22.

Companies of volunteers are rapidly forming. In Cayuga County a full regiment will be furnished. The volunteer fund has run up to over $5,000 in the county. The excitement among the people is increasing. A County mass-meeting is called for Wednesday next.

WHAT PENNSYLAVIA IN DOING.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 23.

State Treasurer Moore came to the City to-day in relation to the half million loan for the war. The Banks took it all at par. A double amount was offered.

WHAT NEW-HAMPSHIRE IS DOING.

NASHUA, Tuesday, April 23.

A rousing mass meeting was held here last night, at which Gen. Stark, late Democratic candidate for Governor, pledged to the support of the Government, the 30 000 free men who voted for him at the State election. A strong force from New-Hampshire, is nearly ready to march.

WHAT MASSACHUSETS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 23.

The whole number of companies now nearly filled up with volunteers, in Massachusetts, is eighty-five, and all are anxious to be called into service.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, April 23.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place was held last night. The roll of the Ocean Guard, Capt. Brown, was opened and was all filled. The Excelsior Guard roll was also opened and will be filled in a few days.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, April 22.

Quite a number of editorials from prominent papers in the interior of the State express much indignation at the action of the Federal Government in calling so large a military force into the field, and especially for calling for volunteers from the Border Slave States; but not much ill temper is manifested, and there is less disposition to run the State into rash indefensible measures than in some other States. There is a good deal of secession feeling in some sections, but the prevailing sentiment is unanimous for conciliation and peace. There are many rumors here, but the city is quiet and orderly. No public demonstrations of any character have been made.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 23.

A Company of Secessionists, numbering 113 men, left Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday, to join the Southern Confederate army. When the train arrived at Frankfort, Ky., they were ordered to show their flag, which they did.

by displaying a secession flag from a window of the cars. Several stones were thrown at it, when the Lieutenant of the Company fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens, and boulders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously.

They finally got off with but little personal injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the railroad track. The citizens declare that no more trains bearing secession troops shall pass through that place.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 22.

There is a movement on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New-Albany, to prevent any invasion by hostile troops from the North or South, so long as Kentucky preserves her present status.

ATTENTION, MILITARY MEN.

Wanted, two active, intelligent men, with some military experience, to act as Lieutenants, and assist the subscriber in forming a company, to be attached to the Regiment of New-York Volunteers, now organizing by Col. C. H. Ingrs, and to be mustered forthwith into active service.

Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 17.

C. K. WHITNEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent asbestos iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Report of the Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York.

The Committee appointed by the mass meeting of citizens, on Saturday last, met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and elected Gen. Dix Chairman and Mr. Evarts Secretary. A Committee was appointed to report proper standing Committees at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening.

Mr. Theodore Dehon and Mr. A. C. Richards, members of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and still acting in the collection and disbursement of funds for the same objects which the Committee of citizens had in charge, were added to the Committee, all the other members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce being included already in the Committee of citizens.

The Mayor and Comptroller of the City, and the President of each Board of the Common Council were also added to the Committee.

Mr. Dehon was appointed Treasurer of the Committee.

The Committee met at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, at the house of Gen. Dix, and the Committee on Organization reported the following standing Committees:

A Committee of Finance—Messrs. Russell, Dehon, Low, Taylor and Boorman.

A Committee of Collections and Subscriptions—Messrs. Stewart, Havemeyer, Marshall, Williams, McCurdy and Phelps.

An Executive Committee—Messrs. Draper, Wadsworth, Grinnell, Bell, Sloan, Wetmore, Astor, Richards, Blatchford and Dodge.

A Committee of Correspondence and Publication.—Mr. Fish, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Brady, Mr. Cisco.

It was referred to the Committee on Organization to consider and report the distribution of duties to these several Committees.

The Committee met at 1 o'clock on Tuesday at the Chamber of Commerce, and the Committee on Organization reported the duties of the several Committees as follows.

The duties of the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions shall be, to collect money and procure subscriptions in aid of the purposes of "The Union Defence Committee," and to organize such a system of collections and subscriptions in the community at large as shall promise to be most efficient and productive.

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to supervise the disbursement of funds, as they shall be required for the expenditures directed by the Executive Committee, and to make such provision of funds in anticipation or in aid of receipts by collections as exigencies may require.

It shall also be their duty to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and of all committees disbursing funds.

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be, to carry out in every efficient and useful form that presents itself, the objects of "The Union Defence Committee," in aid of the Government in the present crisis, to accelerate and facilitate the organization of forces, the transportation of troops and provisions, and the cooperation of popular action in all loyal parts of the country.

They shall distribute these duties among Sub-Committees of their own number, as may seem to them expedient.

The duties of the Committee of Correspondence and Publication shall be, to conduct the necessary correspondence by letter or telegraph or messengers with the public authorities of the General and State Governments, and with other organizations of citizens throughout the country, and to direct such publications in the newspapers and otherwise, as they shall deem expedient.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Dodge, Mr. Marshall was appointed, in his place, on the Executive Committee, and Mr. Dodge took Mr. Marshall's place on the Committee of Collections and Subscriptions.

A certified copy of the proceedings of the Common Council, appropriating $1,000,000, and directing its disbursement by the Comptroller upon the vouchers of the Committee, was received from the Common Council, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee were directed to acknowledge, in a suitable manner, the Committee's sense of the generous confidence shown by this action of the City Government.

The selection of a place of meeting for the Committee was referred to the Executive Committee, and the name of "The Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," given to the Committee in the ordinance of the Common Council, was unanimously approved and adopted.

Many communications were received and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the existing emergency, it is advisable to communicate to the public such information in regard to the objects and purposes of this Committee as will serve to allay unnecessary excitement in the public mind, to stimulate the efforts of the judicious and patriotic, and generally to promote by seasonable publications the interests of the trust confided to the Committee.

It is the intention of the Committee to place before the public a general view of the measures they suppose best calculated to carry out the intentions of the citizens in the establishment of the Committee.

All contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Theodore Dehon, No. 10 Wall-street, or to any member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions.

An Ordinance making an appropriation in aid of the defence of the National Union, and authorizing the borrowing of money for that purpose.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The sum of One Million Dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipment and outfit of the military force of the City of New-York, now engaged or which may hereafter be engaged in the service of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the requisition of the President of the United States, and to provide for the aid and support of the families of such of the officers and men so engaged as may require the same.

Sec. 2. The money so appropriated shall be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers to be approved by a Committee to be known as the "Union Defence Committee of the City of New-York," consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen, and the following named citizens:

Moses Taylor,	Edwards Pierrepont,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Richard M. Blatchford,
Royal Phelps,	Alexander T. Stewart,
William E Dodge,	Hamilton Fish,
Greene C. Bronson,	Samuel Sloan,
William M. Evarts,	John Jacob Astor,
John J. Cisco,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
James T. Brady,	Charles H. Russel,
Simeon Draper,	Rudolph A. Whitthaus,
James S. Wadsworth,	Charles H. Marshall,
Isaac Bell,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
James Boorman,	Robert H. McCurdy,

Abiel A. Low,

who were appointed at a public meeting held at Union-square, on Saturday, the 20th day of April instant, to collect funds and transact such other business in aid of the Government, as the public interests may require. The vouchers aforesaid shall be certified in writing by the Chairman of the said Committee.

Sec. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the Corporation such sum and sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section and to issue Bonds of the Corporation therefor, which, shall be designated and known as the "Union Defence Fund Bonds of the City of New-York," and be at interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

Sec. 4 The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. And the principal thereof shall be redeemable within one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 5. For the payment of said Bonds and the interest to accrue upon the same, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also all sums which may hereafter be received from the State of New-York or the United States, for the purpose of reimbursing the expenses incurred in pursuance of this Ordinance, are hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and requested to redeem and cancel said Bonds at or before the maturity of the same.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, April 22, 1861.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, April 22, 1861.
Approved by the Mayor, April 23, 1861.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Speech of Mayor Wood and Major Anderson's Reply—A Great Crowd at the City Hall.

According to the official announcement, Major Anderson was formally welcomed to the City this morning. About 11 o'clock he made his appearance at the City Hall, escorted by members of the Common Council, and as he left his carriage the crowd which had assembled to receive him greeted him with hearty cheers. Upon entering the Governor's Room, Mayor Wood welcomed Major Anderson in the following words:

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Major Anderson: I have been requested by the members of both branches of the Common Council of the City of New-York to welcome you to the City Hall, and to tender you the hospitality of the City. In doing so I feel that I not only represent the Corporation, but every individual in the City,—aye, and the State. It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons for this municipal reception. Events in which you have taken so distinguished a part, are too recent, and have made too deep an impression on the American heart to render such an explanation necessary. You have represented the country faithfully. You have represented it successfully. The American flag, under your command so nobly defended, was never hauled down; although rent, not one of its stars was obliterated. I again tender you a hearty welcome, and tender you the hospitalities of the City, and would add that at some subsequent time I shall present to you on behalf of this Corporation, a gold snuff-box, emblematic of the freedom of the City.

REPLY OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Major Anderson replied as follows: It cannot be expected of me, a soldier, to talk as I would like to, and as I feel a desire. I have only to say I have tried to do my duty, humbly, faithfully and trustfully, in defending the American flag. God grant that we may maintain the honor of that flag and of the country. [Cheers.] In Him let us put our trust.

After these brief addresses a multitude of the citizens were presented to Major Anderson, who left the Hall between 12 and 1 o'clock for the Free Academy.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salerooms, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

The Departing Regiments may be seen from the windows, balconies, and top of Barnum's Museum to the very best advantage, and as 25 cents pays for that